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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Women Will Fight Home Work

Jews Fix Reich Boycott Terms

England Backs Great Air Race

U. S. Loans on 1,000,000 Farms

Latin America Reduces Armies

Alfonso, Ex-King, Now of Rome

NEW YORK sees the representatives of 300,000 women workers plan a campaign against attempts to restore women's home work. The Women's Trade Union League fears a century of struggle by organized labor to abolish home work may be nullified if a recent decision by Judge Edgar J. Lauer in the Supreme Court is allowed to stand. Home work prohibitions are in 63 industrial codes. American industry really began when work for both men and women moved out of the home and into the factory—No wonder workers show alarm at a threat to return to strange, archaic times.

¶ London hears a reply to Chancellor Hitler's relief fund speech in which he defied the Jewish boycott of German goods, while admitting its effects. The Jews of many nations, declare the joint chairmen of the Jewish Representative Council of London, will terminate the trade boycott if Germany will restore normal citizenship rights to German Jews. Recently German officials convinced American athletic authorities that there will be fair treatment of Jewish athletes in the Olympic Games—But the end of the struggle between the Government of one nation and a scattered race in many nations is not yet.

¶ England prepares to cheer 16 great airplanes as they hop off for Australia in the MacRobertson race on Oct. 20. Pilots from all over the world will fly planes of many makes in the effort to be first to cover the 11,323-mile course to Melbourne for prizes of $50,000. The fliers must check in at five control stations en route. The winner, apparently, will have to make an average speed of above 200 miles an hour. The race may break flight records, but that is not all—It will show England and Australia how close together they really are.

¶ The U. S. Farm Credit Administration has loaned more than 1,000,000 farmers $1,800,000,000 in 15 months. Most of the advances were made on first and second mortgages by the Land Bank Commissioner. But there were also short-term production and marketing credit extended to individuals by credit associations. Emergency loans went to the drought areas. The American farmer still hoes a hard row—But no farmer in all history was ever helped out by so willing and so bounteous a hand.

¶ Latin America sets Europe some practical examples in the matter of cutting down the size of armies. Mexico's standing forces reached 150,000 during the days of internal troubles a few years ago, but today, with law and order restored, the total is 50,000. The President of Costa Rica signs a bill passed by Congress limiting the regular army to 500 men. A non-political, anti-Communist volunteer militia is forming as a result of the recent banana workers' strike—Wise Latin America finds that a small army beats a big army in keeping a nation out of trouble.

¶ Washington sees Prof. Robert D. W. Connor become the first occupant of the new office of Archivist of the United States. Professor of American History at the University of North Carolina, he is named to the post created by the last Congress by President Roosevelt. He will plan and estimate costs of collecting and publishing historical material of importance while it is still in existence. Perhaps, with the actual facts thus preserved, history will no longer qualify under a certain famous definition—A cynic called it falsehood agreed upon.

¶ Rome prepares to include former King Alfonso of Spain in its social events of the winter season. Far from attempting to reënter the Spanish scene on the heels of the revolt, the one-time monarch, tiring of France, takes a six months' lease on the sumptuous villa of Tito Ruffo, the grand opera singer, in the north suburbs of the Eternal City. Signor Ruffo is a home-loving man, but he must spend his winter charming audiences at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York—Kings with golden scepters often fade from the scene, but kings with gold voices bind hard the loyal hearts of men.

¶ Chicago's Century of Progress records 11,000,000 paid admissions as the exposition moves toward the middle of its final month. The great and the far-from-great have come from around the earth to look, listen and enlarge. The officials tell you confidentially that no one can afford to miss the Century of Progress who wishes to keep in full step with his momentous times. Wherefore, The March of the Nations will not appear in the Monitor during the week of Oct. 15—Your columnist, apologetic but determined, will be at the mighty Chicago show endeavoring to step up his step.

Midwest Wins Time to Pay Up Its Farm Debts

Frazier-Lemke Act Helps Arrange Settlement in Majority of Cases

Few Go Bankrupt

Measure Serves in Effect as Moratorium—Conciliation Proves Merit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Although farmers have not widely invoked the bankruptcy provisions of the Frazier-Lemke Act, a debt moratorium appears to be in general effect in at least 12 Mid-western states as a result of it. This is indicated by a survey compiled by The Christian Science Monitor.

Reports indicate, in general, confusion about the Act. In some states it is reported that fear of the law is causing mortgage holders to refrain from foreclosures, thus applying what amounts to a more or less general moratorium.

In most of the states action must first be taken under the federal law of 1933, looking toward conciliation. This disposes of many cases and delays others which may later, on appeal, go into the federal courts in bankruptcy action.

None Invoked in Illinois

In Illinois the county farm debt adjustment committees have done such a thorough job of assisting farmers to negotiate new loans or to arrive at some kind of an adjustment with the holders of their mortgages, that the Frazier-Lemke Act has not been invoked.

On the other hand, in North Dakota, regarded as the source of the demand for the act, 20 actions have been filed in the federal court at Fargo. None of these has been disposed of. In South Dakota an almost total lack of interest in this means of relief was reported.

In Minnesota applications have ranged as high as five a day in the United States District Court having jurisdiction of the 12 counties comprising the Twin Cities. One case has been adjudicated.

In Texas, only "15 or 20" farmers have found themselves in such extreme plight that no agreement could be worked out between them and their creditors.

Iowa Is Hard Hit

One hundred and seventy-nine Iowa farmers in the southern judicial district of this State took advantage of the Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium law to save their property, court records here reveal. As an indirect result of the Frazier-Lemke Act, Michigan farmers have been enabled to conciliate creditors and thereby adjust hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of indebtedness, according to farm debt adjustment officials here.

There is no record of any Michigan farmer using the federal act's terms.

Similar observations were reported in Indiana.

In the Western Federal District of Wisconsin 53 preliminary petitions have been filed under the Agricultural Composition and Extension Act. These, according to Miles C. Riley, referee in bankruptcy for the Madison subdistrict, do not constitute, as yet, invocation of the Frazier-Lemke Act.

Nebraska farmers have filed 142 petitions for conciliation of debts. None of them has been settled.

Mr. Sam R. Edwards, chairman of the Kansas Agricultural Advisory Committee, estimated not more than 75 or 80 petitions have been filed under bankruptcy petition in his State. Very few farmers are seeking the aid of the act in Missouri, it is reported.

Socialists Urged By Communists To Merge Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Oct. 13—The Communist International has issued an appeal to the Socialist International and working men and women of all countries for united action in support of revolutionaries. Two delegates are appointed to establish immediate contact with the Socialist International for this purpose.

This overture is considered an effort to eliminate longstanding differences between the two internationals, it is stated, due to the fact that the Socialists prefer parliamentary methods while Communists support only violent revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat.

The appeal declares the Spanish workers' alliance has realized unity between Communists and Socialists, wherefore the two internationals should work together to support them. It is declared that the victory of the Spanish Fascist type of Monarchic reactionaries coming after similar victories in Germany and Austria would "not only bring immeasurably suffering to Spanish workers but would deal the international proletariat a severe blow."

The Comintern ordered its worldwide sections to organize demonstrations for the Spanish revolution and simultaneously to undertake to draw the Socialist International into a joint struggle against the anticipated support which "other capitalist countries" may provide for the Lerroux Government.

Weather Goes Into Reverse

Fish Strike Strikes New Issue

Does Welfare Spell Lollypops?

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Weather

Morning Surprise

Suburban Boston awoke this morning to a rare sight. With the foliage colors at their height, a mantle of white snow had fallen during the night. On a riotous background of red, yellow, golden browns and orange, a white pattern of snow was woven.

Snow patterns on trees are usually long fingers made by branches and twigs, the leaves having long departed. But this early snow found most trees fully leaved, found the snow setting in white puffs in the center of each leaf, framed by warm fall colors.

On the ground the snow quickly melted. In the center of the city only the falling flakes told of a premature snowstorm, evidently the edge of the storm which had deposited 14 inches of snow in Aroostook County in Maine, which had capped the highest western Massachusetts hill, Mt. Greylock, with a solid mantle, a mantle which held with a temperature of 20 degrees above zero.

The weather bureau had been sadly off. Yesterday it had predicted fair last night and today. Even early this morning it was still predicting fair weather. The few workers who had to come into the city saw snow plastered against train and car windows, read newspaper forecasts of "fair."

Football fans, looking for crisp sunshiny fall Saturdays, had sat through rain last week, had wet coats again today with plenty of clouds obscuring the sun as the afternoon got under way.

B. U. Game Off

Football always goes on despite wind, rain or snow. Today's snow and rain, however, could claim the doubtful honor of having caused the Boston University-Tufts College game at Nickerson Field, Riverside, to be called off until Monday.

Sports writers said it was the first time since 1894 that a college football game around Boston had been called off on account of weather. The villain in the piece was not so much today's weather as the constant soaking that has been going on during the past month which found relatively new Nickerson field unable to properly drain off the water.

Kayaks would have been needed to get the teams around on the gridiron today. So the game was postponed while authorities considered Nickerson Field and what could be done about its drainage. With so much public works and ERA money available today, it was pointed out that making the field weather proof for football might be a worthy project for Government aid.

Strike

Fishermen Unload

Bright yellow oilskins broke out on the Fish Pier today as fishermen busily unloaded 185,700 pounds of fish which had arrived early this

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Relief List Is Cut In Massachusetts During September

Plea for Federal Aid Is to Eke Out Depleted Local Treasuries

A slight but general decline in Massachusetts relief cases for the last month was disclosed by the Federal Relief Administration today. The announcement was issued to quiet any alarm at the visit of Mayor Mansfield to Washington yesterday to plead for more federal relief aid for the State.

The sudden need for help from Washington, it was explained, resulted at this time from the exhaustion of local treasuries rather than from any discouraging increase of relief cases.

In Worcester, the Relief Administration disclosed, 220 cases were dropped last month. Boston and Portland both sent out 200 less checks. Springfield and many smaller communities dropped a few dozens. A few textile centers increased their totals because of the strike, but these are understood to have declined since it was ended.

In Line With Other Places

This was in harmony with similar declines which the announcement recorded from all parts of the United States.

The major interpretation placed on these slight reductions by the relief officials held that the slow progress of reëmployment is holding its own—despite the period of confusion caused by the reorganization of the NRA.

A clue to another reason for the decline was contained in the first announcement from the Boston ERA today that relief grafting has been vigorously suppressed. More than 300 ERA workers were dismissed last week, it was disclosed. In one day, more than 100 persons were found to be holding relief jobs without reasonable need.

Side by side with this checkup proceeds the reëxamination of all persons on the Boston welfare lists, from which Mr. John C. Dowling, director, expects to discover numerous cases which can be dropped.

Although officials were hesitant to say that this pruning process will be a scessful antidote to the increase of needs which they anticipate for the coming winter, there was a marked disposition to modify discouraging forecasts. Wholesale prunings, they said, will go far toward making openings in the existing budgets for the usual winter increase.

Remains Matter of Jobs

As for the rest of the relief outlook, they said, only the progress or decline of private reëmployment will furnish the answer.

In Washington, Mayor Mansfield told Director Hopkins that the limitations of the taxing power of local government were at the bottom of the current request for more federal funds. Only real estate taxes are available under the law to cities, he said, and these are pressed to the limit.

The Mayor asked for direct grants to the relief departments in addition to increased work relief through the ERA. He spoke both for the city of Boston and the rest of the State, in his capacity as Mayor and chairman of the special emergency committee of the League of Municipalities of Massachusetts.

Hungary Is Center Of Terrorist Band, Suspects Confess

France and Yugoslavia May Complain to League; Budapest Denies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PARIS, Oct. 13—Concerted complaint by France and Yugoslavia before the League of Nations denouncing Hungary for having harbored Croatian refugees involved in the assassination of King Alexander and M. Louis Barthou is being considered here as the result of the confession of the alleged accomplices.

One of the two suspects arrested at Thonon near the Swiss border is reported to have confessed the assassination was the work of a Croatian terrorist organization having its base in Hungary. This is denied in an official statement issued by the Hungarian Legation at Paris, protesting "in most categorical fashion against all accusations tending to establish the least connection between Hungary and the tragic events at Marseilles."

It is recalled here, however, that both the Yugoslav and the French Governments last June protested before the League Council against the presence on Hungarian soil of a large camp of Croatian terrorists, who, it was alleged, were receiving military instructions from officers of the Hungarian army. The camp was dissolved after this protest, but ac-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

U. S. Criticizes Reich Offer On Dawes Bonds

Payment of Less Interest Than to Other Nationals Held Discriminatory

Friction on Treaty

Notice of Intent to Void Trade Compact Increases Diplomatic Tension

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—The United States Department of State indicated today that a German proposal to pay off 75 per cent of past due interest on Dawes loan bonds to American holders was entirely unsatisfactory.

At the same time a further point of friction developed between the two governments when Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, served notice that his Government intended to abrogate the German-American commercial treaty.

The two incidents, developing simultaneously, were not considered to augur well for German-American relations which have been increasingly disturbed of late by disagreement over both financial and trade conditions between the two countries.

Discrimination Seen

The State Department was particularly annoyed at the debt payment offer taking the view that 75 per cent payment is discrimination against American bondholders when the nationals of certain European nations are being paid in full.

This view was considerably enhanced by the fact that the German offer provided for only 50 per cent payment in foreign exchange. The other 25 per cent, it was proposed, would be paid in "register marks," a limited form of currency which may be used only within Germany and which is not good for the purchase of foreign exchange.

So keen was feeling here over what is considered the discriminatory character of the German offer that the Department of State immediately revealed that Ambassador William E. Dodd had deposited a strong memorandum with the German Foreign Office on Oct. 10 expressing to the German authorities "the expectation of the Government of the United States that no discrimination will be practised against American holders of bonds of the German external loan of 1924."

Abrogation of Treaty

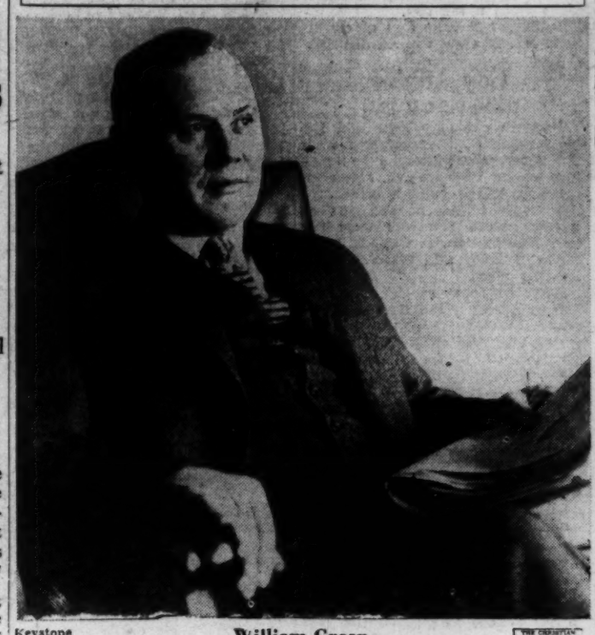
The German objective in announcing abrogation of the trade treaty, Dr. Luther explained, was only to obtain elimination of the "most-favored-nation-clause" which conflicts with the two-party financial-commercial agreements which Germany is now negotiating with a number of foreign nations.

The effect of the German notice will be to bring the treaty to an end on Oct. 14, 1935. Dr. Luther assured Under Secretary of State William Phillips that Germany desired to renew the treaty subsequent to that date provided the clause objectionable to Germany is eliminated. The notice will give the participants a year to negotiate a new treaty.

The connection between debts and trade implied by the simultaneous discussion of these two subjects at the State Department was further emphasized after the formal conference when Dr. Luther sought to explain the German position to the press.

He insisted no discrimination was intended aginst U. S. bondholders.

'Labor's Diplomat' Reëlected



Keystone — William Green, President of American Federation of Labor

[A Review of William Green's Career as Legislator and Labor Leader Appears on Page 3]

Bavarian Dissidents Protest Reichsbishop's Action Dividing Church and Forcing Out Bishop

Crowd Before 'Brown House' in Munich Registers Objections to Policies of Müller and His Régime —Protest Meetings Draw Big Crowds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MUNICH, Oct. 13—Bavarian Protestants are now reckoned as "enemies of the state" because they oppose the system of organization which Reichsbishop Müller is trying to impose on them.

Three prominent Bavarian pastors have been suspended and three members of the Bavarian State Church Synod have been taken in preventive arrest.

Nevertheless last night a crowd assembled outside the "Brown House," National Socialist headquarters, and protested against the policy which Reichsbishop Müller and the German Christians are following in the name National Socialism.

This is the first time such a protest has been registered. Many regard it as a hopeful fact that the only outspoken criticism of the National Socialist régime has been raised by the attempts of secular authorities to suppress liberty in church matters.

The mere rumor of a special service of prayer and intercession is enough nowadays to draw thousands to church.

After service last night a large crowd gathered outside Bishop Hans Meisser's house, cheered him and sang Luther's hymn. Bishop Meisser appeared at a window but before he could say anything he was removed—indicating that he is under "house arrest."

Meanwhile Berlin press comment is to the effect that the Reichsbishop's action in deposing Bishop Meisser is enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses of the Evangelical Church.

NURENBURG, Oct. 13 (AP)—Declarations signed by the deposed church council today urged church folk to disobey orders of Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller's appointees.

Church meetings were crowded last night when the action of the Reichsbishop and Dr. August Jägei in dividing Bavaria into two church districts and the removal of Bishop Hans Meisser was protested.

The declaration, which was read, branded the action of the church administration as unconstitutional.

The largest demonstration centered around the historic Sankt Lorenz Church. The officiating pastor declared Bishop Meisser offered to settle differences with Dr. Müller on a spiritual plane but that the Reichsbishop replied with brute force and police.

The Franconian Lutherans were especially incensed that at a time when throughout Germany there is a cry for unity Dr. Jäger divided Bavaria, although there never has been any theological difference between the north and south districts.

Post Office Rush Hits Pittsburgh As Moving Day Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13—As plans advance for moving this city's post office into the new $8,000,000 Federal Building, Pittsburgh's mail business is showing its first increase since 1929, according to Postmaster William M. Turner. In that year the receipts were $7,000,000, but they fell off to $5,000,000 in 1933. Indications today are that they will show a gain of $500,000 over last year.

The structure contains 14 acres of floor space and consists of 11 stories capped by two pavilions. The basements and sub-basements go 60 feet below the street level. The exterior is of Indiana limestone and Maine granite. The luxurious interiors are of Kasota stone and Georgia marble. It is said that nearly $500,000 worth of bronze is used in fittings.

Twenty-eight mail cars can be loaded at one time on the half-mile of railroad tracks inside the structure, and 26 elevators will serve the 3000 persons to be employed. A mile of conveyors connects with the Pennsylvania Station by a double-track tunnel.

Ground for the new building was broken in March, 1931, after the general contract had been let to Aronberg-Pried, of New York. Most of the sub-contractors were Pittsburgh concerns, and the steel, the glass and the aluminum used were produced in the Pittsburgh district.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Oct. 13, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 7

Interior Decoration and Antiques 5
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
True Economy
[With Norwegian Translation]
News of Art, Music and the Theater 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Mr. Perrin comments today on the apparent ease with which whip horses of a political party can embrace and support successful nominees, who, before the primary election, had been vigorously denounced. "North, South, East, West," on the Editorial Page.

The seemingly involved matter of inheritance taxes is simplified in today's installment of the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

A Norwegian friend who is studying English might enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the week are summarized every Saturday, on the World News Map on the Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, an adventure with the Monitor's poetical duck, Waddles, and the eleventh article in the "Preventing the Cause of Crime" series.

Shorter Hours Drive Carried On Two Fronts

Cotton Garment Workers and Longshoremen Win Wage Advantages

More Jobs Expected

A. F. of L. to Press for 30-Hour Week and Big Gain in Membership

Shorter hours for labor—sought by the Government and by organized labor as a means of readjusting the economic balance—witnessed gains on two important fronts today.

In Washington, President Roosevelt issued an executive order, establishing the 36-hour week in the cotton garment industry. Pay is ordered to remain the same as for the 40-hour week which is to be displaced on Dec. 1. About 10,000 additional jobs are expected to result.

In San Francisco, the American Federation of Labor convention received the announcement that the National Longshoremen's Board had awarded the 30-hour week to Pacific coast longshoremen. As the result of arbitration of their recent strike they win a five-day, six-hour week with wages of 95 cents an hour with $1.40 an hour for overtime.

Two Divergent Courses

But while these significant readjustments move in the same direction, they represent two markedly different courses toward revision of hours. With the A. F. of L. pledged to the effort to obtain the universal 30-hour week, there are those in Washington who see the Administration's prompt establishment of the 36-hour week as a move to offset the more radical readjustment.

The presidential order in the cotton garment industry, moreover, marks the conclusion of the initial conflict over the Chief Executive's authority to fix hours under the industrial codes. The order is a reissuance of the original decree in August calling for the 36-hour week in the industry. This was met by vigorous protests and the decision of a large group of manufacturers not to abide by the presidential ruling. A stay was granted to Oct. 15.

The new order was issued after an investigation by an impartial committee of three appointed by the National Industrial Recovery Board.

10 Per Cent Price Advance

The committee reported that the 36-hour week already is in operation in industries competing with the garment trade and that the change was justified by conditions as well as the potential increase in employment. It held that the price advance which would result from incorporation of the shorter week would be less than 10 per cent.

It is estimated that some 4000 plants in 40 states will be affected by the order. It also provides an increase of 10 per cent in piece work rates to enable workers in that classification to benefit as well.

The A. F. of L. convention, which heard announcement of the readjustment of longshoremen's hours, according to the Associated Press, voted to carry on the fight for the 30-hour week and also to add 1,000,000 to its membership.

Unity of Labor's Aims Shown at Convention Acclaimed by Green

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Closing its fifty-fourth convention, the American Federation of Labor reëlected Mr. William Green as president, heading an executive council increased to almost double its size.

All old officers were renamed to the enlarged controlling body as the convention concluded after delivering a criticism of Mr. S. Clay Williams, new member of the NRA board.

Approving an enlargement of the executive council by the largest roll call majority of the convention, the delegates unanimously elected Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers and sponsors of the expansion, as one of their seven new vice-presidents.

Describing the convention as one of the most important in history of the A. F. of L., Mr. Green closed the meeting with the observation it had transacted more business than any previous convention in the last 10 years.

The resolution criticizing the appointment of Mr. Williams to the NRA board charged he is "opposed to trade unions and to collective bargaining as set forth in Sections 7A and B in the NRA." It asks President Roosevelt to make an impartial investigation of Mr. Williams's "hostile attitude" toward labor.

Although reaffirming its previous stand against company unions, the convention declined to adopt a resolution protesting the use of the company union of the Kohler Manufacturing Company of Kohler, Wis., as an agency for collective bargaining.

Textile Plant Shutdown Called For in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 13 (By U. P.)—Labor unrest increased yesterday when the Pueblo States Workers Federation called for a shutdown of all textile plants in Mexico next Wednesday, following prolonged negotiations with manufacturers over wages. The employees allege the minimum wage law has been violated.

Many Blame Social System for Crime

Say Prevention of Causes Lies Deep Within the Capitalist Order

See Need for Reform

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The tenth of 18 articles follows.*

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Society is beginning to comprehend that a social and economic system under which 85 per cent of its people are economically dependent at the age of 65, and under which 16,000,000 men and women are involuntarily unemployed, may itself be a basic cause of much crime.

The suspicion is therefore mounting that nothing less simple, or less drastic, than fundamental modifications in that system itself will solve the major problems of lawlessness.

Beginnings have been made in attacking the social injustices that are admittedly provocative of demoralization and crime. The New Deal's social insurance program, unfolding in terms of old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and minimum wage laws, is indicative of the manner in which the old creed of "every man for himself" is

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Dr. Glueck Stresses Prevention

COMMENDATION of The Christian Science Monitor's current series on "Preventing the Causes of Crime" is expressed by a number of authorities on the basis of the first few articles. Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminology at Harvard Law School, writes:

The Christian Science Monitor is performing a fine public service in calling attention to the complexity of crime causation and the need for digging to the roots of the problem instead of being content with treatment on a symptomatic level.

Unfortunately, however, the sciences and arts upon which depend a more successful, yet civilized, attack on delinquency and criminality are as yet in a very imperfect state, . . . though happily they seem ever to be improving. Wise social planning is still in embryo.

Hence it is of the utmost importance that careful biologic and sociologic research and experimentation go hand in hand with "practical programs" designed to "produce immediate results."

In the last analysis, our hope lies in the methods of the scientist; that is, in disciplined intelligence conscientiously and fearlessly applied to the search for the truth wherever it may lead.

This does not mean, however, that nothing constructive can immediately be done by intelligent citizens' organizations. To cite but one important field of endeavor, in our researches we have found the frequent incidence of casual marriages, unhappy family relations, bad parental guidance of children, frequency of divorce, desertion, nonsupport, . . . and like evidences of unwholesome family life. The family is, after all, the basic building-stone of society.

A reasoned attack on the problem of unwholesome family life, through some such instrumentality as a realistic family guidance clinic, seems called for.

There are other practical attacks on the crime problem, based not so much on opinion or speculation, but on the stern realities of the evidence turned up in authoritative crime surveys . . These involve in general a greater emphasis on preventive efforts and on work with pre-delinquents and juvenile offenders. Too much time, thought and money have been devoted to the adult finished products turned out by our prisons, as compared to more promising material.

Weather Goes Into Reverse

Fish Strike Strikes New Issue

Does Welfare Spell Lollypops?

(Continued from Page 1)

morning in eight sturdy fishing boats. Such a whirr of activity appeared to indicate no strike. But such was not the case.

When the strike leaders on Wednesday ordered the fishermen to abandon their vessels as they landed, without unloading the fish, they thought they were upholding the cause of labor.

The fishermen in no uncertain fishermen terms soon showed them to their dismay that they were wrong. The long recognized rule is that fishermen do not obtain their share of the catch until they unload the vessels, that therefore the fishermen had made their trip to sea and return for nothing. The labor council quickly unbent and allowed incoming fishermen to unload their cargo before joining the strikers. They went home with from $70 to $100 in their pockets as a result.

But other than this burst of unloading, the Fish Pier was quiet, dealers shops closed, a few strikers huddled around an old fashioned bulging stove in the shanty serving as strike headquarters. Outside the harbor looked dingy and gray, cold winds whistling, wet snow flakes falling only to melt into puddles of water. After their quiet of yesterday, the picketing motorboats chugged lazily past.

Next door at the army pier was an activity that made no noise but was causing government authorities trouble. Marine borers were attacking the piles on which stand the great long base constructed during the war at a cost of $20,000,000. With possibility of collapse, an appeal was on its way to Washington for public works aid.

Welfare

Lollypops or Milk?

"We're giving as much relief a family as we can," said Boston's director, Mr. John C. Dowling, last week. "And many want more.

"I wonder how wisely they spend what they've got?"

So he climbed in his car and drove to four of Boston's schools. At the end of the morning, 32 children plainly undernourished were on his list.

First result was immediate care for the children. A survey was ordered at once, to determine the needs of all the schools. Members of his staff started work today on a program brimming with bowls of milk and crackers and wholesome food.

Second result is still in the works. How to persuade mothers and fathers on welfare lists that cookies and lollipops don't help much to make John a big boy.

Bulletins? A campaign of education? Mr. Dowling will see directly.

City Affairs

Under the Gaslights

Boston's old City Hall had the appearance of the setting for an old melodrama yesterday to those few people who walked along its corridor. Dingy enough ordinarily, the feeble flicker of gaslights at widely spaced intervals were the only illumination. It was the hall's typical holiday and after-11 p. m. lighting effect.

Reporters today sought an explanation. Surely a few electric lights wouldn't cost much, surely it couldn't be sentiment for the dear departed days? Economy, came the reply. The city operates its own electric lighting plant. Efficient when a load is being carried, its operation after hours or on holidays would be like dragging a kiddykar with a five-ton tractor—expensive inefficiency.

Gas was left in the building when it was electrified, for emergencies. So it is used on off hours, saves the taxpayers.

Score Now 310,000

Today bright electric lights lit up the City Hall as voters continued to register. The score today stood at nearly 310,000 as against the 1932 record count of 304,664. When the figures were announced both Republicans and Democratic headquarters pointed with pride, said it showed that their cause of great merit was bringing out the voters..

Animals

Mites of Kindly Mission

Last month 43 homes whose pets had wandered, gratefully thanked the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for restoring them. Thus did this kindly organization carry out its mission. But finding of lost pets was only one phase. Its agents traveled 15,568 miles, investigated 389 cases, examined 6824 animals, placed 122 in good homes, made eight prosecutions for cruelty with seven convictions and carried out its work of mercy among thousands of draft animals and cattle.

Steel Trap Referendum

Steel traps have been major inflicters of suffering on animals, were barred in Massachusetts several years ago. Marked effect has been an increase in such animals as foxes and skunks with country districts reporting marauding of poultry.

In an effort to solve this by steel trap captures, a move was started last year to make trapping allowable within 50 yards of a house or inclosure and a local option affair. The Legislature this year passed such a bill.

Animal lovers, seeing this step as dissipating the long years of work which resulted in the passing of the original bill, then sought to have the local option phase made the subject of a referendum. They were sure that the public of a state noted for its interest in animal welfare would not want to allow the use of steel traps again.

Brought before the State Supreme Court, the referendum has just been sustained against action by the town of Mt. Washington, will be put on the ballot for the election Nov. 6.

Books

Prize Novel Contest

There are waves of style in literature as strong as any fashion waves from Paris. Today, for example, is the day of the proletarian novel. "I Went to Pit College" added as much fuel to literary revolution as to economic.

Quick to ride the trend is Little Brown & Co., Boston publishers. On Oct. 1, 1936, $5000 they will pay to the best judged work of nonfiction submitted before that date.

"The prime requisite for every manuscript is that it shall rest squarely on a foundation of fact," the notice read.

And then, for those who would go to Pit College from easy chair, "Books which deal with real people under assumed names, or otherwise vary from a true likeness of the past, will be regarded with suspicion by the judges."

Philosophical or critical, narrative of human experience, personal adventure or discovery are some of the suggested fields. One year is allowed the writer to go to college—pit or farm, water front or mill town—to get his "authentic facts."

Monitor Continues Feature Radiocasts

MR. ERNEST BEAUFORT, Monitor news radiocaster, continues his weekly series of feature programs of selected stories taken from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time. His topic will be "Prominent American Women of Today." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.35 meters.

Holidays

To Those Going Home

Boston's snow today also brought with it news that made snowy holidays seem very near. The Union Pacific was out with its rates for Christmas and New Year's round trips to the West. Its fare schedule from Chicago and St. Louis:

To the Pacific coast, first class: 1 1-3 of present one-way fare.

The same, tourist class, 20 per cent less than first class.

Religious Change Held Need

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13 (AP)—American young people must take charge of the extensive religious and economic improvements needed in America, Bishop Ralph W. Cushman of Denver, Colo., told Methodist young people yesterday.

Potato Harvesting Checked by Snowfall In Northern Maine

CARIBOU, Maine, Oct. 13 (AP)—Freezing temperatures came today to northern Maine to clamp a wintry embargo on potato harvesting for the moment after a heavy snowstorm had covered the section with depths ranging from a few inches to 14 inches.

Nearly a fifth of Aroostook's bumper potato crop of 53,000,000 bushels remained in the ground, and growers ruefully contemplated the prospect, should freezing weather continue to halt digging operations.

The unheralded snowfall, heavy and wet, disrupted communication and power lines, plugged highways and all but halted traffic on smaller country roads. Two hundred telephone poles and 100 power line poles were reported down in this section.

Calais, in Washington County, reported a heavy rain today, with temperature near freezing. Snow covered Woodland, Princeton and many other county towns.

Colombian Line Denies Pact Over Mail Bids

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—A denial that the Colombian Steamship Company, Inc., had an agreement with the United Fruit Company under which the latter would not bid on an ocean mail contract sought by the Colombian was made yesterday by Mr. C. H. C. Pearsall, vice-president and general manager of Colombian.

Appearing as a witness at the Post Office Department's investigation of ocean mail contracts, Mr. Pearsall also denied that the United Fruit exercised any control or influence in the Colombian management despite that the Colombian line had obtained a loan of $1,350,000 from United Fruit with which to build new ships.

U. S. Envoy Depicted on Stage

Sessue Hayakawa, Japanese actor, recently played the rôle of Townsend Harris, first representative of the United States to Japan, in a Tokyo stage production.

Social Change Held Solution Of Economic Chaos

Natural Science Urged to Displace Political Methods

WOODMONT, Conn., Oct. 13 (AP)—A new national culture, established by natural scientific rather than political methods, was offered last night by Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch of Columbia University as a solution to the problems arising from changed economic conditions.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Eastern Conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the professor of industrial engineering said:

"During the past 50 years we have experienced a tremendous change in environment, due to introduction of tool power. We have also experienced tremendous changes at the same time in the means devised for the distribution of national income. The impact of these two changes has wrought serious difficulties in our economic order.

"We are compelled to reorient ourselves to the new environment. One of the most pronounced lessons we must learn is that political thinking is not the basis upon which we can proceed in effecting the needed economic adjustment. Our problems are more and more scientific problems, not only in the realm of the physical sciences, but in the realm of the social sciences. Our problem is the creation of a great national culture, and we must attack this problem in the spirit of scientific inquiry if its solution is to be accomplished."

"Our Constitution," he asserted, "should and does provide means through which society may solve its economic problems by organized and orderly processes.

"Any movements which emphasize class conflicts rather than the common interest are destructive to the national welfare and are detrimental to effective social reconstructon. . . .

"We must evolve methods of procedure toward social reconstruction, which will remove the emotional barriers which have been raised in attempted solutions to our economic problems."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"AMERICA SINGS" (Shubert). The life and the melodies of Stephen Foster made the basis of this new musical romance. With Jules Bledsoe, Paul Haakon, Ilomay Bailey and Lee Sims. 8:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). Eugene O'Neill comedy, with George M. Cohan. Presented by the Theatre Guild. 8:10.

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Last day of this Jerome Kern musical comedy. 8:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—W. C. Field, Zasu Pitts and Pauline Lord in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Sevitzky's orchestra, the Elida Ballet and vaudeville acts. 1:20 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

EXETER—Richard Dix in "His Greatest Gamble." 3:40, 8:30, 9:20. Also "Pursued."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Damon Runyon's "The Lemon Drop Kid," with Lee Tracy and Baby LeRoy. Fenway at 2:50, 4:23, 6:47, 9:11. Paramount at 9, 11:13 a. m., 1:36, 4, 6:24, 8:48. Also Barbara Stanwyck in "A Lost Lady."

SCOLLAY SQUARE—"The Lemon Drop Kid," and vaudeville. 12:15, 3:24, 6:33, 9:42.

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." Strikingly beautiful photography in scenes photographed in the Italian Tyrol. Many peasants in the story made their first appearance before a movie camera. Short features include films on geology and symphony music, and a Walt Disney colored cartoon. 1:10, 3:28, 5:40, 7:55, 10.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 3:04, 6:29, 9:55. Also "The Scarlet Empress."

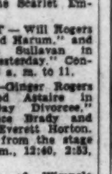
TREMONT — Will Rogers in "David Harum," and Margaret Sullavan in "Only Yesterday." Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "The Gay Divorcee," with Alice Brady and Edward Everett Horton. Adapted from the stage musical comedy. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

ORPHEUM—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Norma Shearer, Fredric March and Charles Laughton. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

STATE—George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman," with Edna May Oliver. 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Also "That's Gratitude!"

BOSTON—Janet Gaynor in "Servants' Entrance," with Lew Ayres, Ned Sparks, Walter Connolly and Louise Dresser. Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:16 a. m., 1:11, 4:16, 7:21, 10:26.



SOUTH STATION THEATER—Laurel and Hardy in "Them Thar Hills"; "Scrappy's Art Gallery," cartoon; "Paramount on Parade"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

NATIONAL FASCIST BAND—Seventy-five musicians from Chieti, Italy. Boston Garden. 8.

Sunday

NATIONAL FASCIST BAND—Boston Garden. 8.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Music by Leo Litwin, pianist, and Robert Gundersen, violinist. Program: Mozart's Sonata in F major, and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor. Admission free. 2.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Ludwig Lewisohn, first speaker of season. His subject: "The Pagan Revolt." Music by Harry Dickson, violinist, and Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, precedes lecture. 7:30.

Monday

AMERICAN PEN WOMEN—First fall meeting of league. Hotel Statler. 2:30.

California Students Reap Rich Benefits Through FERA Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—As a result of the Federal Government's relief program, some 800 students at the University of California are being afforded the means of continuing their education, and the university itself has benefited to the extent of being able to carry on many research projects which had been abandoned for lack of funds.

This tribute to the FERA is paid by Dr. Felix Flugel, associate professor of economics in the university and director of student relief on the campus. The students, he says, earn from $10 to $20 a month, depending upon their need. They are assigned to work projects sponsored by faculty members.

Dr. Flugel stresses that the work must represent a new university activity or one abandoned for want of funds. He also points out that work is not given at the expense of others who would be normally employed at a particular task. The value of research work, he says, may be realized when heads of industry estimate that the University of California's efforts in this field are worth about $200,000,000 a year.

"Whether the policy of federal aid for needy tudents should be permanently adopted," he declares, "depends, of course, on our willingness to sponsor an educational program which seeks to educate not the privileged few, but the mass of our citizenry. As long as democracy prevails, it is the latter objective which must be kept uppermost in our minds."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair; heavy frost tonight; fresh northerly winds, diminishing Sunday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair.

Massachusetts: Fair; slightly colder tonight with slight frost in the southeast and heavy to killing frost in west and north portions; Sunday fair.

Rhode Island: Fair; slightly colder tonight; probably light frost; Sunday fair.

Connecticut: Fair; slightly colder tonight, with light frost near the coast and heavy frost in the interior; Sunday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds, diminishing over the south portion, and fresh to strong north winds diminishing over the north portion; weather partly overcast tonight; Sunday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	45	New Orleans	72	82
Bermuda	72	80	New York	38	54
Chicago	52	62	Norfolk, Va.	44	70
Denver	50	72	Philadelphia	38	58
Helena, Mont.	36	76	St. Louis	52	80
Jacksonville	70	76	St. Paul	34	76
Kansas City	56	54	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	60	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami, Fla.	76	90			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 13.
B—Maximum, Oct. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:09 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 2:49 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

Relief Percentage Recorded

The county relief board reported 40 per cent of the population of Eagle Pass, Texas, living on funds supplied by state relief during the summer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Christian Science Program on Oct. 21

Mr. George T. Nelsoff of New York will conduct the first of the four Church of the Air periods that have been allotted to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., on Sunday, Oct. 21, at 1 p. m., eastern standard time, over a nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Nelson will deliver a topical address on the subject of Christian Science. Mrs. Carrie S. Hirsch will be soloist.

Other dates which have been allotted by the Columbia Broadcasting System to The Mother Church are Jan. 27, 1935, to be conducted from Toronto, Ont.; March 31, from Chicago, and June 2, from Washington, D. C.

Disappearing River Traced

The Amargosa River in Nevada, according to surveys, rises in a group of springs, flows above ground for several miles and then drops underground for a distance of 50 miles, to reappear in the Ash meadows.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	News Rhymer	NBC speakers	Local dance music.	Saturday Synco-
5:15	Jackie Heller; orch.	NBC dance music.	Yankee Singers	paters; orchestra.
5:30	Neapolitan Serenaders	"Theater Today"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	NBC speaker	Evening Tattler	High school scores	"Miniatures"
6:00	Irish Minstrels	"One Man's Fam-	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	Local dance music	ily," dramatic sk.	Music; sketch	String ensemble
6:30	News; features	Features; news	Football talk	Local dance music.
6:45	Sport Review	Football scores	Local dance music.	Music; speaker
7:00	Ed. MacHugh, songs.	Neal O'Hara	"A Poor Rule,"	News Service
7:15	Nature League	Vocalists; sketch	network sketch	Local dance music.
7:30	NBC dance music	"Pick and Pat,"	Jack Smith; orch.	String ensemble
7:45	Monitor Feature	comedy; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	CBS law talk
8:00	"Three Landscape	Sketches and mu-	Roxy Revue; orch.;	Local dance music.
8:15	Painters & Solitary"	sic, with Sigmund	chorus; quartet;	Getting the News.
8:30	ERA concert by un-	Romberg & Wil-	sketch; soloists	Boy From Ireland.
8:45	employed musicians	liam Lyon Phelps.	Rhythm Club	Speaker; music
9:00	Radio City Party;	Rose Bampton;	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Paul Whiteman's Or.	vocal duo; orch.	chorus; orchestra	News Service
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family";	Meyer Davis Le	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy.	Paradis Band	Nash; readings
10:00	cago; soloists and	written for radio;	Andrew Jacobson	"Benjamin Frank-
10:15	folk dance music	soloists; orchestra	and his orchestra	lin," sketch
10:30	World in Review	Mexican Fiesta;	Local dance music.	Saturday Revue;
10:45	Hall Kemp Orchestra.	soloists; orch.	"Rhymester"	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature	Forecasts; events.	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	NBC dance music	NBC dance music.	Ozzie Nelson and	Local dance music
11:30	Freddy Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	his orchestra	Local dance music.
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music.	Sign off

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade	NBC speaker	Record program	Morning service of
11:00	News; Morning Mu-	Morning worship	Imperial Hawaiians	Tremont Temple
11:15	sicale; violin; piano.	from Trinity	Orchestra	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits	Church in Boston;	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Phantom Strings	sermon; choir	choir and organ	soloist; organ
12:00	"The Ailing House"	and organ	Vocal ensemble re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Local dance music.	cital	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar	String ensemble,
12:45	of the Air; soloists;	cago Round Table	CBS speaker	from network
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Columbia Church
1:15	orch. under M Rapee	facts period	with speakers,	of the Air
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Bible; quartet	ists; orchestra	ensemble	musical program
2:00	Anthony Frome	Soloist; speaker;	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Becker dog story	narrator; orch.	Minstrel Man"	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"Seventh Heaven,"	Gene Arnold and	Imperial Hawaiian	Armando Corea &
2:45	dramatic sketch, with	the Commodores	Dance Band	his orchestra
3:00	Miriam Hopkins and	"Talking Picture	FERA Symphony	New York Philhar-
3:15	John Boles	Time"; sketch	Orchestra, from	monic-Symphony
3:30	National Vespers; Dr.	Musical Romance;	Museum of Fine	Orchestra, Otto
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick	features; music	Arts, in Boston,	Klemperer, con-
4:00	Southern Reveries	Kansas City Orch.;	conducted by Will	ductor, from Car-
4:15	Temple of Song	De Wolf Hopper	Dodge	negie Hall; Law-
4:30	"The Land of Begin-	John B. Kennedy	ERA Civic Chorus	rence Gilman pro-
4:45	ning Again"; music	Dream drama	recital	gram comment'r
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Sentinels Sere-	ERA Civic Orches-	"Open House"; so-
5:15	Civil War drama	nade; soloists; or.	tra concert, Harry	loists; orchestra.
5:30	Explorers' Club	"The House by the	Ellis Dickson,	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog drama	Side of the Road"	conductor	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	News Service	Music by Gershwin;
6:15	Coburn Orch.; soloist.	from New York	Voice of Cornet	soloists; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Salute program	Dramatic program;	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sk.	Soloists; orch.	Jack Ingersoll	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Popular orchestra	Paige's Orchestra;	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	and soloists	guest soloists	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; re-	Family Theater:	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	ports; sketch	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Symphony Orch.,	male quartet
8:15	Nikolai Sokoloff,	orchestra with	Victor Kolar, con-	choir; organ
8:30	conductor; Grace	Del Castillo and	ductor; Jascha	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	Moore, soprano	vocal sextet	Heifetz, violinist	dation recital
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Alex. Woollcott;	ERA Opera Orches-
9:15	bini; Previn Orch.	popular soloists	Armbruster Orch.,	tra concert, Raf-
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Will Rogers; Oscar	faelo Martino, con.
9:45	Dramatic sketch	of Familiar Music	Bradley Orchestra	News Service
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Ruggles & Boland,	Morey Pearl and	Wayne King and
10:15	Hawaiian Orchestra	sketch; orchestra.	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	'Why Stop Learning?'	Black's Orch.; so-	Organ recital	Leisure League
10:45	Dorothy C. Fisher	loists; chorus	Music Rhymester	concert; sketch

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Chahles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "Death Takes a Holiday."
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Plantation Echoes": Willard Robison's Orchestra; Mildred Bailey.
8:00 WNAC, "Bar X Days and Nights"; dramatic sketch; music.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Richard Bonelli, baritone; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Short-wave relay program from schooner "Seth Parker."
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestar.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 WBZ, "The Shadow of the Ring," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, comedian; soloists; Voorhees's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold: Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Recovery and Reconstruction," Donald Richberg, NRA Administrator.

Music

"Halka"

The Polish-American Opera Company gave an excellent performance of Moniuszko's "Halka" at the Boston Opera House last night.

Perhaps the better way to say it would be that the "Lira" chorus of Boston and the "Chopin" of Salem presented the opera with the assistance of well-known Polish artists and under the production of a professional staff.

This idea of local choral organizations doing operas with trained opera singers in leading rôles is one that has been having quite a vogue through the country of late, and it's a good idea, because it gives those who have music and who know music the opportunity to be part of the music. The two societies that took part at the Boston Opera House last night did very well indeed with the choruses, singing with adequate volume at all times, and with a precision that showed excellent training.

The opera itself made a pleasant evening's entertainment. It was written about the time of Verdi's "Luisa Miller," "Le Prophète" (Meyerbeer) and Wagner's "Tannhäuser." It is melodious and bright, without being weighty or important. Most of the score falls into the classification of folk music that reflects more or less directly the sentiment of people at a certain period of their national history.

The opera is deservedly popular in Poland. And one heard bits of the songs being hummed with casual familiarity between the acts last night by people who looked as if they might also have come from Poland. There ought to have been more of them in the audience, and there should have been many other Boston music lovers present, for the performance was musically worthwhile.

Of the principals, Maryla Karwowska in the title rôle and Janusz Poplawski shone brightly as skilled artists with excellent voices. The prima donna has a lovely lyric soprano which she uses with fine musicianship and—be it acclaimed—with impeccable pitch always. The tenor is pleasing to eye and ear. Klara Bamberska, Aleksander Czerkaski, Nicholas Karlash and Edward Rygiewicz were the other principals, and each did well.

Maestro Walter Grigaitis, the musical director, held all together admirably. The general stage and artistic director was Louis Kowalski. The chairman of the local organization was Peter Nurczynski, and there was a distinguished list of patrons.

E. B. H.

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The third of four special articles on The Future of France

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Although it is true that the Stavisky scandals, which have been badly handled, and which unquestionably put the match to the powder, have been given first place in the examination of the French situation (previous to the Marseilles assassinations), it would be a mistake to overlook the important factor of the economic crisis. There is a moral and political breakdown in the system of government, but there are also material problems which render the lot of the ordinary citizen extremely onerous.

France has been hit, as other countries have been hit, by the world crisis. No one can really estimate the amount of unemployment, for France has not developed relief schemes as have other European nations, and the large percentage of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits has permitted a certain absorption. Yet there is no doubt that all classes have been greatly affected by the slump and an attempt is being made to put into operation a huge scheme of relief works.

White Collars Hard Hit

The intellectual workers are perhaps feeling the pinch more than the manual workers. They were encouraged to prepare themselves, often at the cost of great sacrifice, for professions in which the prospects of employment and of advancement have been singularly reduced. Men and women who had hitherto suffered in silence are now vociferously discontented.

To make matters worse, France is again faced with financial troubles. When things were going well and money was entering the exchequer freely, there was much demagogic spending. The result was the depletion of the state coffers when times were hard. The radical governments which sought to meet the deficits were compelled to propose unpopular measures, and they came to grief. When the state employees—among whom must be counted the teachers—were asked to submit to cuts in their salaries, when the war veterans found their pensions were to be reduced, there came a great outcry. Certainly the standard of living is not high, and genuine hardships were inflicted. Yet the present Government, too, is obliged to pare, and it is trying to do so courageously.

The fact of the matter is that a large number of small posts have been created which are criticized as unnecessary. It might be better were the state and municipal jobs diminished, and more efficient work were required. But this is obviously a long and formidable process and will bring its own difficulties.

Economy Makes Enemies

As it is, the need for economy is bound to raise fresh enemies for the régime. Insofar as the victims have submitted, it has been without good grace: they have shown temper. They cannot believe that they should be discriminated against.

The shopkeepers are particularly exasperated by the rising tide of taxation. The other day in Paris no fewer than 10,000 manifestants belonging to the commercial classes—men and women who are ordinarily peaceable—expressed their resentment almost in revolutionary terms. They are crushed beneath the burden of taxes which they cannot pay under present circumstances.

It is indeed recognized by the Government that taxation has been carried too high—so high that the law of diminishing returns has affected the revenue. A serious effort is being made to apply a scheme of fiscal reform which will, while assuring the balancing of the budget, relieve the weight which presses unfairly on many people.

Farmer Hard Hit

While there has been excessive taxation which has produced bankruptcies, it is charged that various categories of the people escape their proper obligations. Among them are the agriculturalists, who have, however, other grievances, and who, by the operations of the middleman, are deprived of the legitimate products of their toil. An attempt was made to fix the price of wheat above what was the prevalent market value. There is evidence that the only result was to maintain the price of bread. The farmer, despite the law, was compelled to sell his wheat far below the legal price.

The income tax has never been fully accepted in France. It is regarded as inquisitorial. While workers with fixed salaries cannot evade the tax, there are many others who do not make adequate declarations. It must be remembered that the income tax is superimposed on a great number of other taxes. The original conception was that it should gradually replace these other taxes. It has not done so. The other taxes have grown as the income tax has grown.

Finance ministers have themselves acknowledged the failure of the income tax. When it was proposed to levy the tax on the basis of external signs of wealth, a finance minister was credited with this statement: "The income tax is based on the 'declaration,' but how can that declaration be controlled, unless a controller is placed behind every taxpayer? Were that done there would be a revolt. The declaration without control leads to fraud. The declaration with control is inapplicable. Therefore we must base it upon external signs."

Too Many Categories

M. Germain-Martin drew up a scheme of reform in order to get rid of the encumberment of petty duties which call for a most complicated system of bookkeeping. The State draws its revenue from 128 different categories of taxes, besides other revenues which are not classified as taxation. He showed that 48 of these categories produce 39,000,000,000 francs, while the remaining 80 produce only 1,500,000 francs. There are the most amazing anomalies. Severity on one side provokes laxity on the other side. There are more than 400 grounds of special exemption or reduction. Before the war taxation per head was 130 francs. It is now 1500 francs.

Even before the war it was recognized that the French fiscal system required complete overhauling. It was antiquated and obsolete. Since then matters have grown infinitely worse. There has been prodigal spending, and it is becoming harder and harder to balance the budget.

Living Costs High

The cost of living in France is another cause of intense dissatisfaction. Time after time promises have been made to bring it down, but the task appears hopeless. According to the accepted figures, in taking 100 as the base in 1914, the cost of living in the United States is now 78, in Great Britain 82, and in France 102.—There are other countries where it is much dearer, notably in Germany and Switzerland.—It will be seen that the cost of living is not really much higher than in 1914, but it must be remembered that large sections of the French people have not yet become accustomed to reckon the franc as worth only a fifth of its former value. The high cost of living may be an illusion, but it is an illusion which distresses the French.

That depreciation of the franc should not be forgotten when France is asked to follow the example of Great Britain and the United States, and again to devaluate the franc. The franc has already been devaluated, and millions of thrifty French have suffered severely. They accepted the former devaluation as a painful necessity. They will not lightly accept a further devaluation. Deflation or inflation is the subject of debate, but there is no doubt on which side the balance leans.

French exports have followed the downward curve of world exports. But, in addition, the invisible exports of the tourist trade have greatly declined, not only because the number of visitors is less, but because such visitors as come to France are far more careful in spending.

In all these ways the pressure of economic circumstances constitutes a highly important factor in the increasing unrest in France. It may be illogical to suppose that a change of régime would solve the problems, but France, like other countries, is eagerly looking for a New Deal.

When an Elephant 'Takes the Air'

Wide World

Loading Toto Tembo on Plane

Mrs. Martin Johnson, Sitting on Edge of Craft, Is Directing Operations

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13 (AP)—Apparently unconcerned with his journey, Toto Tembo, 268-pound baby elephant, yesterday was brought by airplane to St. Louis by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, big game photographers and African explorers, and turned over to the St. Louis Municipal Zoo. The Johnsons flew the animal here in their own plane from New York. Mrs. Johnson explained the baby was captured when abandoned by a stampeding elephant herd in Africa, and since had thrived on a milk diet.

Hungary Terrorist Hub, Suspect Says

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to the confession allegedly obtained at Thonon, another was set up immediately.

In view of these circumstances, serious consideration is being given in official circles here to taking the matter before the League of Nations under Article 11.

Young King Peter Welcomed Home By His Loyal Peasants

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BELGRADE, Oct. 13—The boy King Peter came back to his native Yugoslavia last night, his carefree schooldays in England over.

While the country waited in deep mourning for the arrival at Split of the body of King Alexander, assassinated Tuesday at Marseilles, Peter's special train crossed the border and the 11-year-old ruler set foot once more on Yugoslav soil at the frontier station of Jesonice.

Rioting Denied

Official announcements that complete order and tranquillity prevailed through the country came to confirm earlier check showing falseness of reports published abroad that more anti-Italian riots had occurred, as the new regency ruling the country decided Peter could not go back to his books.

As the sovereign power in the country Peter must stay in Yugoslavia—despite the will of his father and his tender years—since if he were allowed to live abroad the rules of sovereign authority would be broken, it was decided.

Moreover, the regency and Government declared they could not assume the responsibility of having Peter live abroad because of the constant danger to which he would be subject and the heavy guard that would have to be maintained for him.

He Comes Back King

A day and night of traveling across Europe brought the boy King and his widowed mother, Queen Marie, from Paris to Jesonice where he left the train momentarily. A few weeks ago he passed through that town en route to England and school. He returned as the ruler of 16,000,000 people.

The tiny sovereign, who has touched the hearts of all by his soldierly bearing in the face of the death of his beloved father, was greeted in touching fashion by thousands of Yugoslav peasant women and children who since early morning had been streaming in an unbroken line from miles around to welcome him back to his native land.

Country Folk Cheer

Prolonged and spontaneous cheers burst forth from the kindly country folk as the diminutive ruler stood straight and smiling beside his stately, black-robed grandmother, Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania.

Peter's mother, the bereaved Queen Marie, was too prostrate with grief to leave her bed on the train, although she was deeply affected by the greetings and tributes she and the little King received throughout the train journey.

Belgrade and all the country's large cities were masses of crêpe tonight and everywhere flags hung at half-mast.

Barthou Cortège Moves Through Solid Banks Of French Soldiery

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP)—Louis Barthou, assassinated last Tuesday by a terrorist in Marseilles, was borne to his tomb today amid the homage of nearly every country in the world.

President Lebrun of France and dignitaries of many countries walked behind his flag-draped casket, over which Premier Gaston Doumergue pronounced a funeral oration on the vast Esplanade des Invalides.

Carried by Colleagues

Barthou's casket was carried on the shoulders of six of his colleagues in the French Foreign Office through a solid lane of soldiers with fixed bayonets presenting arms.

Under a gray sky, the cortège moved slowly, the last of the mourners leaving the Foreign Office just as the first arrived at the far corner of the Esplanade, about two blocks away where the bareheaded Premier Doumergue mounted the rostrum.

Armed Protection

The assassinated Barthou was guarded in death as few persons ever have been in life. From the Foreign Office to the Invalides, the casket and the cortège passed through a triple row of guards on either side.

Against the curb, holding back the crowd, solid ranks of soldiers stood elbow to elbow. Six feet from them stood a solid line of Republican Guards on foot. In between the two rows, detectives were placed at intervals of 10 feet watching any movement in the crowd which might indicate the beginning of a hostile demonstration.

The Foreign Office was filled with flowers from the representatives of many countries. There stood a gigantic wreath from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, a swastika-ribboned wreath from Reichsführer Hitler of Germany, and a flag-draped one from Premier Mussolini of Italy.

A religious service in the Invalides Chapel adjoining the tomb of Napoleon was attended only by the family and a few friends, then the casket was taken privately to the Barthou family tomb in the cemetery of Père Lachaise.

Torch of Union Labor Kept To Brightness Green Desires

Conservative Head of Federation Rose From Ranks of Mine Boy to Ohio Legislator Who Wrote Laws Benefiting Workers on Statute Books

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Younger hands have reached none too patiently for labor's lengthening torch; but the veteran union leader, Mr. William Green, still trims it to the warmth and brightness he desires.

"Labor's diplomat," they call him, for his ways and words are careful—much too careful, say those opposed to quiet compromise.

But, the turn of economic tides has carved for his philosophy as true a channel as that through which embattled labor marched with Samuel Gompers. The "boy from the mines," has guided the American Federation of Labor through a greater day than its fighting, former president had foreseen.

Times Bring Changes

The Federal Government has officially recognized labor's right to bargain collectively; and just as surely as the passing of Samuel Gompers closed a period in labor history, William Green's régime opened another. For him, changing times mean changing policies.

Mr. Green has been an ardent supporter of the NRA, especially since the collective bargaining clause was written into the program, and frequently has stretched his busy days to 16 hours of conference with officials of new governmental agencies.

With that experience he has presided at organized labor's annual conclave at San Francisco, and was reëlected to the federation presidency.

Mr. Green has been called a good many things other than "labor's diplomat" by oldsters who still shout the shibboleths of a closed chapter in labor's history and by youngsters clamoring for new things, but he has met criticism with characteristic calm and unruffled assurance.

This square-shouldered, ruddy-faced man who lives the part of the "solid citizen," is content to deal with the problem of the day, and not worry about the future.

Remembers Days of Want

But, that does not mean he has lost his dreams for labor. Deep in his soft brown eyes there lingers unforgotten memories of hunger, cold and want—a hunger not for bread alone but for those "human and spiritual values" mentioned so frequently in his public utterances.

His desire that fellow workers, "those who are drawn together by common ties and a common purpose," share the good things of the world never has dimmed. He took it with him when he regretfully left the one-room schoolhouse in his teens to go down into the mines of Ohio.

A first generation American, the son of immigrant English-Welsh parents who had known physical discomfort, cold and hunger, in the early ramshackle village of Coshocton, Ohio, Mr. Green developed a tremendous desire for education, and better things.

Served in Legislature

The union was the natural mechanism to which he turned. There he practiced debate and public speaking. At 27 he was elected sub-district president of the United Mine Workers. Six years later he was made president of the Ohio district. Then he went into politics, captured a state senatorship and rose to floor leader in the Ohio Legislature.

There he began to do things he had dreamed about, and the first was Ohio's "screen law" which might be called the Green law. It abolished the custom of paying a miner for only the coal which did not drop through the screens. Since miners were not allowed to select the veins on which they worked many of them frequently wound up a day of hard work with nothing to take to the scales and consequently empty pockets.

Another of his victories was Ohio's Workmen's Compensation Act, which then was considered one of the most progressive humanitarian measures in the country and served as a model and precedent for much similar legislation.

In 1913 Mr. Green was elected international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, opening a way to the A. F. of L., where he served as a member of the executive council and as fourth vice-president. From that position he was elevated to the presidency after the passing of Samuel Gompers.

Tax Limitation Plan Opposed by Texans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Educators and others have formed a state-wide organization to oppose a constitutional amendment limiting the amount of tax levies the Legislature might authorize to $22.50 an inhabitant for any biennium.

Educators have taken a leading part in the organization because, they contend, schools and roads would suffer most should the proposed tax limitation be put into effect. Mrs. J. E. King, San Antonio, is head of the state organization.

Adoption of the amendment would result in reduction of per capita state aid to local schools from $16.50, as at present, to about $11.25, it is claimed. The measure, if voted, declared Dr. H. Y. Benedict, president of the University of Texas, would "place the State in a strait-jacket." Though the highway system also would face loss of revenue, he added: "A large part of the highway system is permanent. Roads could wait. But one's education cannot."

Women Overcoming Tradition in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 13 (By U. P.)—Women have scored another triumph in this land where they still encounter traces of almost Islamic treatment. On the heels of the appointment of a British woman, Mrs. Lily Wallace de Duus as Chile's first feminine mayor, and a German woman as the second, now comes the report that a woman may be named as customs house dispatcher.

Señora Antonieta de Marimon, a widow, has the backing of the General Customs Board.

Mrs. Duus, wife of Mr. Jack Duus, British electrical engineer, has already assumed her duties at Calera under a law permitting women and foreigners with more than five years' residence to vote in municipal elections and serve as mayors.

Anti-Erosion Project Planned in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 13—New Jersey's fight against erosion has been given impetus by establishment of a $200,000 federal erosion control demonstration project covering approximately 75,000 acres of farm land in the northern part of the State. Dr. Linwood L. Lee, land specialist of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, said today that work would be started immediately in Hunterdon and Somerset counties.

The demonstration area is typical of some 1,000,000 acres of surrounding country representing the Piedmont, or red-lands, section of North Jersey. Given over largely to dairying and general farming, this locality is an important source of supply for the milk markets of New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey cities. The purpose of the demonstration is to illustrate by practical application the most successful means of controlling erosion.

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COAT DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR

Football League In East Called Logical Move

Thomas S. Gates, President of Pennsylvania, Writes Article for Program

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13 (AP)—The formation of an intercollegiate football league fashioned after the eastern intercollegiate leagues would be a logical move, Thomas S. Gates, president of University of Pennsylvania, said last night.

Commenting on an article by him in the official program of the Yale-Pennsylvania football game, which apears today, the University of Pennsylvania head said he would approve a move toward the formation of a football league.

"In the light of the favorable experience of the Eastern Intercollegiate Leagues maintained in other branches of sports, and the recent formation of a league for 150-pound teams representing a number of eastern universities and colleges, there seems no logical reason why a league embracing the varsity football teams should be considered as beyond the realm of possibility," writes the president in his contribution to the program.

"In any event, however, there is little doubt that the current trend toward formation and maintenance of intercollegiate athletic relationships on the basis of the common academic and athletic interests of the institutions involved is here to stay, and will continue to gain momentum," continues the Penn head.

"Moreover, I am convinced that it is relationships of this character which alone can bring out the very best potentialities of intercollegiate athletics, not merely from the standpoint of the undergraduates but for all others either directly or indirectly affected," the article concludes.

DeMar Wins N. H. Marathon

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 13 (AP)—Clarence H. DeMar of Keene, veteran Marathoner and former Olympic team member, yesterday established a new record for the New England Marathon championship, covering the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2h. 36m. 15s. The time was six minutes ahead of the mark made two years ago by Johnny Semple of Lynn. The event was sponsored by the Manchester Knights of Columbus. Tarzan Brown of Pawtucket, R. I., forced DeMar all the way, especially in the last half-mile, and finished only 30s. behind him. Cecil R. Hill of Lynn, Mass., was third, six minutes behind Brown. The course was from Boscawen through Concord to Manchester.

College Soccer Results

Amherst 5, Clark 1.
C. C. N. Y. 2, Long Island U. 0.
Swarthmore 3, F. and M. 0.

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Chill Breezes Greet Italian Track Athletes

Bow to Americans 8 to 6—Beccali Fails Again in Record Attempt

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Shivering in chill breezes which must have made them wish they were back home, a team of 30 Italian track and field stars yesterday bowed to a pick-up American squad, 6 events to 3, in an international track meet at Yankee Stadium, Climaxing New York's celebration of Colombus Day.

Under the circumstances all the times were slow. The major disappointment being Luici Beccali's failure to do better than 4m. 2s. in his effort to lower Bill Bonthron's world record of 3m. 48.8s. for 1500 meters.

The stocky little visitor, Olympic champion at the distance, had little opposition for his record try and won easily by 15 yards from Joe McCluskey, former Fordham distance star, who has had little practice at the metric mile.

It was McCluskey who furnished the feature of the meet as he came back from his pacemaking efforts in the 1500 meters to outspring Umberto Cerati, Italy's distance champion, and win the 3000 meters by half a stride. His time of 3m. 57.9s., although 39 seconds over the world record, was good for the conditions and sweet to Joe, who had trailed Cerati in their two previous meetings.

The other American victories were scored by Ed. Siegel in the 100-meter dash, Charles Pessoni in the 110-meter high hurdles, Bill Ray in the 800-meter run, George Spitz in the high jump, Kermit King in the broad jump, Dan Taylor in the shot-put and the 400-meter relay team.

Mario Rabaglino, European intercollegiate champion, won the 400-meter run for the visitors, Giorgio Oberweger the discus, Folco Guglielmi the hop, step and jump; Umberto Ridi the 400-meter hurldes, in which there was no American entrants, and Beccali anchored the winning Italian medley team, running the 800-meter leg.

In addition to the track and field events exhibitions were held in fencing, and boxing and the entire group of 340 visiting Italian students paraded in the costumes of their ancestors carrying Italian, American and university flags.

The crowd, composed largely of Italian-Americans was headed by Italian Ambassador Augusto Rosso, who led the parade of banners before the meet and addressed the throng in his native tongue following the pageant.

An expected anti-Fascist demonstration failed to materialize, some 200-would-be demonstraters being herded away from the stadium into side streets where they held their protest meetings practically in camera.

The visitors, drawn from all the major Italian schools, have been in this country for a month, visiting eastern cities and colleges. They contested in a meet at Harvard Stadium, a week ago but there, as here, no outstanding performances were turned in. Beccali also running the 1500 meters at Cambridge in 4m. 2s. The group sails for home in a few days.

Dengis Wins Marathon

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Taking over the lead at the two-thirds mark, Pat Dengis of the Stonewall Jackson Club of Brooklyn yesterday won the annual Columbus Day Marathon from New York to Portchester. Dengis, who finished fourth in the 1933 race, covered the regulation Marathon distance in 2h. 31m. 30s., finishing more than four minutes ahead of his closest pursuer. Second place was captured by Mel Porter of the German-American A. C., whose time was 2h. 35m. 36s. Robert Willower of the Meadowbrook A. C., finished third.

Nevada Tames St. Mary's

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Springing an upset that probably will go down as a classic in western football history, a little band of University of Nevada football players tamed the vaunted Gaels of St. Mary's, 9 to 7, here yesterday. Before a thunderstruck crowd of 20,000, Nevada blithely scored a touchdown against Coach Slip Madigan's second stringers early in the game and forced the surprised Moraga mentor to send in his shock troops. The doughty little Wolves yielded one touchdown to the supposedly very tough Gaels and then held them until the last few minutes of the game, when Tom Cashill, Nevada center, booted a perfect drop kick.

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One of the Situations That Confronts a Football End

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although the End Has Faked One Blocking Back Out of Position With the Outside Foot Properly, He Has Not Applied the Straight-Arm Shiver on the Second Man Correctly. Successfully to Utilize the Straight-Arm Shiver, the End Should Be as Low or Lower Than the Blocking Back to Get the Proper Leverage for an Upward Lift.

Speed, Courage, Determination And Smartness Needed by Ends

Assignments for the Football Player Who Occupies One of Wing Positions Are Numerous and Far From Simple—Must Protect the Outside

The following article on end play in football was obtained in an interview with Wesley E. Fesler, Ohio State '31. Fesler gained All-America rating as an end while under the instruction of Jack Wilce at Ohio State in 1929 and followed up his successes the next two years under the coaching of Sam Willaman. He created equal furor throughout the Big Ten as a halfback and kicker. He rates with the all-time favorites of Big Ten athletics who have accompanied his gridiron achievements with like performances in baseball and basketball. Fesler now coaches punters and ends under Eddie Casey at Harvard and during the winter is head coach of varsity basketball. The writer admits, in justice to Fesler, that only a part of the information reeled off by the former Buckeye could be included in these columns.

Of course material plays an important part in end play. Wings must be fast, courageous, determined and smart individuals to gain respect from opponents. All these requisites are magnified because the end, irregardless of his physical structure, offensively is continually pitting his strength and wits against huge tackles and defensively trying to outguess smart quarterbacks and take the shock of blocking backs.

So you see end assignments are numerous and far from simple. Offensively his repertoire of blocks and charges must be complete. Essentially for all these accomplishments he must keep his head up and eyes open. He must keep his feet spread to carry through on all blocking and charging. For sustained charging (charging is carrying the opponent back, whereas blocking usually checks or holds the opponent) the end must keep driving with short choppy steps to maintain balance and power.

In smashing the heavy tackle the ends do best by getting under the tackle's hands and into his midsection with a head and shoulder dip. According to where the play is going, the end must get his body in the proper line by pivoting with his feet in the short choppy digging.

An inkling of the types of blocks and charges the end must know thoroughly, to handle all situations, follows: shoulder charge, head-on charge and side-step charge; blocks call for head-on check block (for protection of kickers), side body, reverse body, knee hook, whip and wheel. Any one of these performances requires study and practice by the hour; but a good end will know them all.

The necessity for these is that if the end cannot move the tackle, the offense will not go. About the only times the end is not assigned to the tackle is in cross-blocking a guard on special plays, namely spinners, or on a check play to stop a guard from over shifting. Eighty-five or 90 per cent of the time the end plays the tackle when the offense swings his way. Then again the tackle alters his style of play and an end, equipped with only a limited supply, might find himself handled as easily as a child—or soon removed from the affray.

A good end develops technique and deception with his every move. His mannerisms and habits will betray intentions, the position of his feet or head often reveal to a smart tackle enough to smear the coming play. When breaking down the field to receive a forward the end should never stand up. He must start forward crouching as he would on any other play. Here he needs practice on feinting, turning, cutting and reversing; first at the tackle and later at the defending backs where a change of pace is also helpful.

In catching the ball, Fesler stresses determination. Without that the extra effort, so often vital to completion, is not there. Hands should be loose and relaxed in catching the ball. As soon as it is caught, it should be tucked away immediately to the outside arm. Keep your eye on the ball at all times, turning face to it if it sails to the wrong side.

There are different orthodox types of catches, such as the basket catch (two hands over the shoulder); two-handed catch, facing the ball; pivot-and-basket catch and the rare one-handed catch, in which the ball is almost out of reach, halted in progress to drop within reach and then gathered in.

A cardinal rule of ends going down under punts is that they must protect the outside. They carefully guard the sidelines to force the receiver toward the center of the field and to cover any trick or lateral passes. Ends must note the number of men on the opposing line between the tackle and themselves. They should play close enough to get inside the widest man and shoulder him to the outside before dashing down field.

Defensively the end must tackle or smash interference. He must be alert in falling on or scooping up loose balls. His thoughts are constantly on the game, for he must try to think with the opposing quarterback. An end should always note the position of the ball, what type of play the situation calls for, the down, the remaining distance for first down, time left to play and score, and the position of the star ball carriers in the backfield.

A good end is fully prepared with methods of obstruction to the opponents' attack. Sometimes he charges in with arms extended in a straight-arm shiver. Then again he will wedge or knife through. Some clever ends will vary their styles by diving over two interferers at one time, drifting at another time and some times feinting to spread and then lunge through a single blocker. Whatever he does he knows his duty is to protect the outside by turning the ball carrier in with disrupted interference or, if the carrier should get outside, he must be stripped of blockers.

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Fesler Is Shown in White Shirt as a Tackle Being Carried Out by End With Head and Shoulder Charge. Note Position of End's Feet in Act of Short, Choppy Steps for Balanced and Powerful Charge.

In the above diagram some conception of the territory a defensive end on the strong side must cover is shown. The straight line means that all outside of that is his responsibility. The dotted line is the most efficient and direct route to accomplish havoc in the attack. Some ends start wide and cut in, but Fesler advocates the smashing end type of play. His method of meeting the interference has already been explained and while situations call for different technique the territorial assignment remains the same. The arrows indicate the turn of the end according to the play. Often the weak-side end is instructed to fall back to cover forward passes.

Eunice Dean And Mrs. Thompson Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 13—Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson of Washington, Penna., carried off the women's doubles crown here yesterday in the sixth annual Greenbrier autumn tennis tournament after dropping the first set of their match to Baroness Levi of Minden, Nev., and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of New York. The score of the match was 4—6, 6—2, 8—6.

R. Berkeley Bell of New York reached the men's singles final yesterday when he scored a convincing victory over Edward W. Feibleman, another New Yorker, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3. Bell plays the winner of the George M. Lott Jr.-J. Gilbert Hall match.

Hall and Feibleman reached the men's doubles final when they defeated Bell and George Broffe of New York in an easy 6—1, 6—2 match.

Baroness Levi and Dr. Hawk reached the final round of the mixed doubles competition by winning a stubborn battle with Mrs. Thompson and Feibleman, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. They will meet Florence S. LeBoutillier and Gil Hall, who won their semi-final-round match from Charlotte Dwyer and Arthur W. Macpherson, the Scottish international, 6—1, 6—1.

College Football Results

Aurora 20, Morton Junior 6.
Baker 6, College of Emporia 3.
Bethel (Kan.) 2, Chilocco Indians 0.
Bethel 6, Sunflower Aggies 0.
Buena Vista 19, Doane 12.
Bluefield 33, Morris Harvey 0.
Butler 50, Central Normal 0.
Cape Girardeau T. 7, Warrensburg T. 6.
Carthage 30, Eureka 0.
Central Okla. T. 7, Northwest T. 0.
Centre 7, Xavier 6.
Chillicothe B. C. 20, Graceland 0.
College of Ozarks 21, Arkansas C. 0.
Colorado Teachers 13, Colorado 7.
Davis and Elkins 45, Cumberland T. 0.
Detroit 12, Washington and Jefferson 0.
De Paul 12, Dayton 6.
Duquesne 12 Bucknell 0.
Eau Claire T. 6, Winona (Minn.) T. 2.
E. Central (Okla.) T. 7, Southwest. T. 0.
Fairmont T 19, Glenville 0.
Fordham 6, Boston College 0.
George Washington 26, The Citadel 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 7, Mankato T. 7.
Hardin Simmons 0, Trinity (Tex.) 0.
Hastings 13, York 0.
Heidelberg 7, Ashland 6.
Henderson 63, Monticello A. and M. 0.
Howard Payne 20, Texas M. C. 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 20, Central 7.
John Carroll 27, Adrian 0.
Kalamazoo 7, Albion 0.
Kirksville (Mo.) 13, Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 7.
Lewiston Normal 25, Whitworth 0.
Louisburg 45, William and Mary (N. D.) 0.
Loyola (N. O.) 13, Howard 7.
Manchester 16, Lawrence Tech. 0.
Marquette 27, Kansas State 20.
Maryville 7, Lenoir Rhyne 6.
Maryville (Mo.) 13, Springfield T. 12.
McPherson 7, Kansas Wesleyan 6.
Miami 26, Louisiana C. 7.
Millsaps 7, Murray T. 6.
Minot (N. D.) 46, Mayville T. 7.
Mississippi 13, Delta State T. 13.
Missouri Valley 0, Rockhurst 0.
Montclair T. 10, Rutgers J. V. 0.
Muskingum 13, Mt. Union 0.
Nevada 9, St. Mary's (Oakland) 7.
New Mexico N. 6, Eastern N. M. Jr. 6.
North Dakota 25, Morningside 0.
N. D. State 22, South Dakota 0.
Oklahoma A. and M. 9, Haskell 6.
Oklahoma Baptist 39, Friends 0.
Oregon State 39, Columbia (Ore.) 12.
Ouachita 27, Arkansas S. T. 0.
Parsons 18, Simpson 14.
Peru (Neb.) T. 13, Midland 0.
Randolph Macon 6, Newport News A. S. 6.
Redlands 26, California Tech 0.
Rollins 18, Newberry 7.
Sioux Falls 18, Dakota Wesleyan 15.
South Georgia T. 21, Tampa 13.
Southern 24, Bowdoin 0.
Southwestern L. 25, Louisiana Tech 0.
St. Louis 13, Creighton 0.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 19, St. Mary's (Minn.) 0.
Stevens Point (Wis.) 19, Northland 0.
Tarkio 13, Culver Stockton 6.
Texarkana 26, Magnolia A. and M. 0.
Texas Tech 20, Oklahoma City 0.
Union 14, East Kentucky T. 7.
Union (Tenn.) 9, Middle Tennesse T. 7.
Washburn 6, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Wayne 6, Nebraska Wesleyan 6.
Wichita 19, Emporia T. 6.
Willamette 28, Albany 6.

Tilden Defeats Chapin

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13 (AP)—Bill Tilden of Philadelphia, lately returned from Europe, defeated Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Longmeadow, 6—3, 6—2, in an exhibition tennis match for the benefit of the Exchange Club's camp for ailing children here yesterday afternoon. Then Chapin teamed with Mort Bernstein of New York to beat Tilden and Teddy Reriche, 6—3, 6—4, in an exhibition doubles.

German-Canadian Team Leads

MONTREAL, Oct. 13 (AP)—The German-Canadian team of Gustav Kilian and Reggie Fielding held a one-lap lead in Montreal's six-day bike race last night at 9 p. m. The pair had traveled 2068 miles and four laps. Six teams were tied for second place. They were the combinations of Peden-Audy, Miethe-Beckman, Vopel-St. Laurent, Winter-Muller, Walthour-LePage and Barttell-Gadou.

Mrs. Pirie Wins Golf Title

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 13 (AP)—Mrs. John T. Pirie Jr. of Chicago scored a surprising upset yesterday in the final of the Hot Springs women's golf championship, defeating Mrs. James N. Wallace of New York, 4 and 3. Mrs. Wallace missed a number of iron shots.

British Sports Comment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain Is "Horse-Conscious" Again

London

AS WE jogged along on horseback through a leafy Surrey lane the other day, conversation turned on the renewed popularity of riding in England. It seems that Britishers have become "horse-conscious" again. For many years riding was considered a rich man's game, and the general public left it at that; but economic stresses forced the proprietors of livery stables to reduce their rates of hire, if they were to attract fresh clients or retain established ones. The hiring out of horses is not a business that lends itself to much publicity, and for this reason the fact that tariffs were coming down took quite a time to leak through to the people who would be most glad to learn of it. Now it has done so, and the sequel is a boom in horsemanship.

Convention Relents

Today, there are undoubtedly more people on horses' backs for fun than ever there were befote the war. And it is significant that many of them are "different" people. There have always been social strata where instruction in riding was an integral part of general education; but now "the other people" are on the trail, and it by no means follows that every rider in Rotten Row (or in any of the minor Rotten Rows that are being increasingly used in the suburbs of the cities) has his or her legs encased in a pair of immaculately-cut Bedford-cord breeches. Plenty of the converts are satisfied to begin in quite a modest way—with a pair of army-pattern "bags," puttees, a polo sweater and a sports jacket. They ride for the fun of it, not the look of it.

City Horsemen

The arguments in favor of horse riding as a sport for city workers are very strong. Perhaps the outstanding merit of this grand form of exercise is the ease with which it may be adapted to individual requirements. A man wants to take his ride before breakfast. Well, he can do it. Or in the evening. Or at any other time. Company is a pleasant addition; but it is not a requisite, as it is for the enjoyment of lawn tennis, golf and most other pastimes.

An Unspoken Demand

It really would seem as if, all along, a potential riding public existed—ex-soldiers who became horsemen during the war and had not swung into a saddle since; country people come to town and secretly missing one of their greatest delights; and boys and girls to whom the very notion of a horse is a thrill. Around the cities, riding country is scarce, and schools of equitation have long carried the reputation of being prohibitively expensive. In the last two or three years, however, stables have been established here, there and everywhere, on the fringe of open land, and the news has circulated that one can ride, from these easily accessible centers, quite cheaply—for 5s. an hour, or less. Which explains the return to popularity of the horse for "joy riding" in this age of petrol.

Mrs. Vare Advances To the Final Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—Playing in ideal weather conditions, Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. of the Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, and Edith A. Quier of The Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Abington, yesterday reached the final round in the 22d annual Berthellyn Cup golf tournament over Huntingdon Valley's links near here.

Mrs. Vare, who as Glenna Collett was several times national champion, won her match yesterday from Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of The Merion Cricket Club, 3 and 2. Mrs. Hurd was defending champion. She has won the cup four times. Now Mrs. Vare, who has won the cup three times, has a good chance to tie her record.

Miss Quier eliminated the last of the outsiders when she defeated Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club in the semifinal yesterday by a 3-and-2 score. Miss Quier reached the 1932 final against Mrs. Vare, but was unsuccessful in that record-breaking round. Mrs. Vare played out the bye holes after winning, 8 and 6, for an American record in women's golf of 33-36—69, one stroke under men's par.

Yesterday against Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Vare made the first five holes in 3 4 3 4 3, a stroke less than standard figures for men. She won the first three holes. Mrs. Hurd kept up her end of the battle, although she was never able to square the match. Mrs. Vare played out the bye holes and scored a 38-39—77 which is two strokes over women's par—38-37—75. Mrs. Hurd's score for 18 holes was 40-42—82.

Miss Wall three-putted on the fifth and sixth greens, losing both holes to go 1 down. Miss Quier, encouraged by the turn of affairs, ran out the next three holes in 5, 4, 4, against par figures of 5, 4, 5. She scored a birdie on the ninth, sinking a 30-foot putt, to make the turn 4 up.

Miss Wall won the twelfth and thirteenth when Miss Quier's shot went into the creek with 2 up and 5 to play, but the home club player went on to victory.

N. Y. A. C. Crew Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 13—Showing a brilliant surge of power over the last few yards of the course, the New York Athletic Club eight won the feature event of the Delaware and Raritan Canal centennial regatta on the Raritan River yesterday. Four college crews, Princeton, Manhattan, Rutgers and Pennsylvania, furnished the competition for the Winged Foot eight and the latter won by three-quarters of a length over Rutgers. Princeton was third and Manhattan fourth.

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Long Lifts Archery Cups in Newton Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., Oct. 13—W. E. Long of Newtonville captured the Shepherdson Cup and the Ray F. Hodgdon Cup with scores of 178-1004 in the York and American rounds of the Newton Archers' Club annual championships on the Newton Center Playground here yesterday. Long won both cups permanently, it being his third victory.

D. G. MacKenzie, Harvard Business School student, winner of the international archery championship last year, was runner-up to Long.

Scoring 142-702, Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., won the open shoot in the women's division of the National and American rounds. Mrs. C. W. Wingett of Newton was the winner of the Cummings Handicap Cup.

Junior Doubles Open (American Record)—Robert Goldrich, Newton Center, 163—892; Philip Robinson, South Natick, 158—836; Charles Higgins, Waltham, 157—811.

Gulf Stream Four Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 13—The Gulf Stream four won the annual Autumn Plate 16-goal polo tournament at Belmont Field, yesterday, by defeating J. C. Rathborne's Tigers in the final round 7 to 6. The lineup of the winning team was: C. W. Wrightsman at No. 1; J. H. Phipps at No. 2; M. G. Phipps at No. 3; Frank Fuller at back.

Wood Leads Field In Louisville Open Golf Tournament

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13 (AP)—Craig Wood of Lake Placid, N. Y., led the field today in the $5000 Louisville open golf tournament with a sparkling first round 68, four strokes under par. Playing over the fairways he helped fashion when club professional here 10 years ago, the present instructor at Hollywood Country Club, Deal, N. J., was 2 strokes better than his closest rival as players went into the second round.

Wood went out in 34, 3 under par, and returned in 34, one under. Next in line were Jug McSpaden of Kansas City and Mortie Dutra of Royal Oak, Mich., with 70 each. Then followed Tony Manero of High Point, N. C., and Jack Petroni of New York, with cards of 71.

Tied for seventh position, with par of 72, were B. Harcke of Highland Park, Ill., Herman Barron of St. Paul, Ernest Harrison of Little Rock, Phil Perkins of Willoughby, Ohio, Irv Ottman of Louisville and Al Espinosa of Akron.

Wood was the only member of the P. G. A. Australian tour team to shoot par golf or better. Capt. Paul Runyan of the team needed 74, Ky Laffoon, tournament favorite, 75, and Denny Shute 76.

A score of the 190 starters were unable to finish before dark and were scheduled to resume first-round play this morning. The final 36 holes are scheduled for Sunday.

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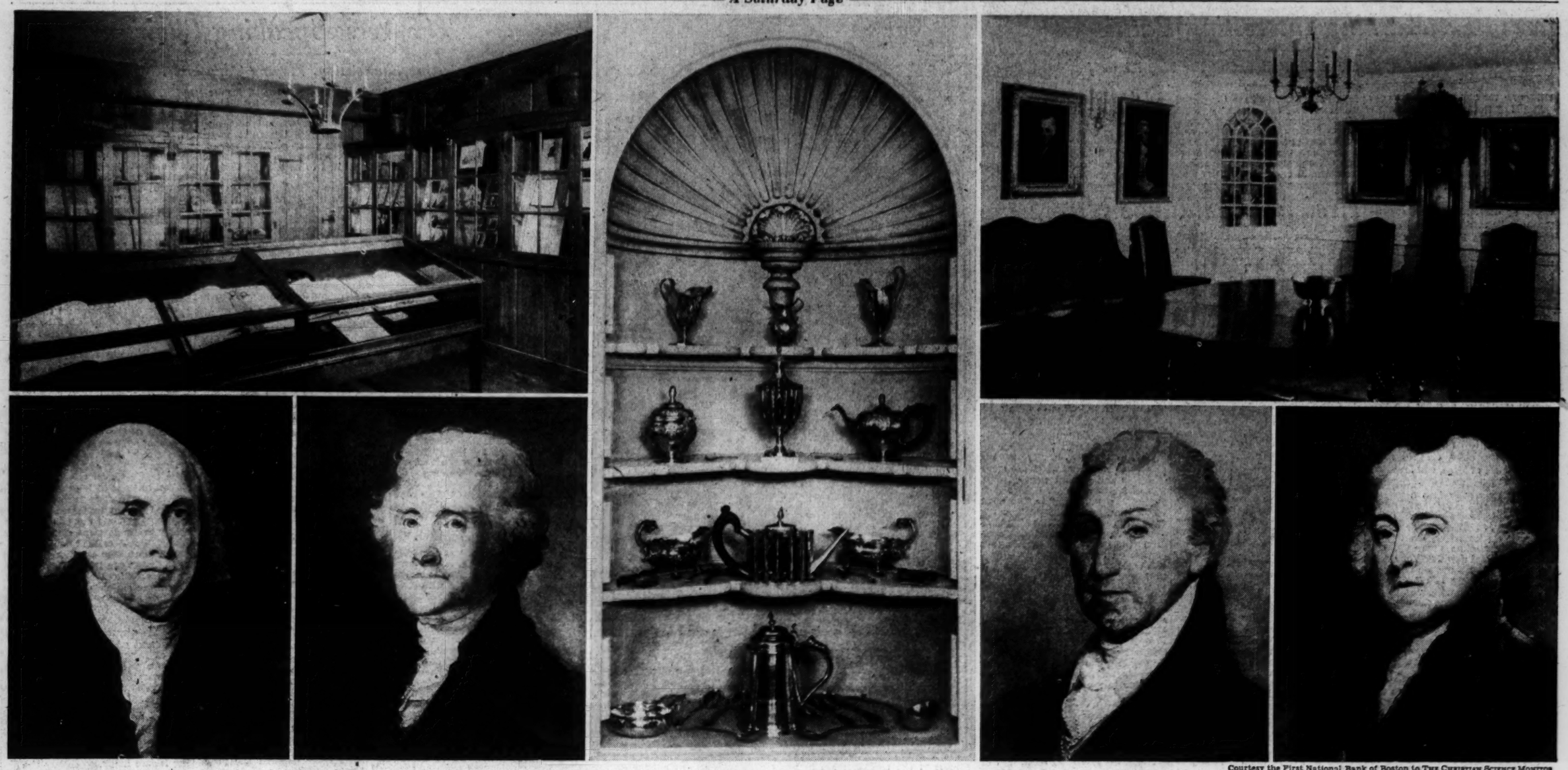


Courtesy the First National Bank of Boston to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In emphasizing the association of their institution's founding with the early years of American independence, the First National Bank of Boston arranged an exhibition in its building.

At the left, above, account books, bank notes, old coins, portraits, documents, and many minor objects are displayed in several cases.

At the right, a portion of the gallery where five portraits by Gilbert Stuart are hung, the corner cupboard holding silverware made by Paul Revere. The latter is more clearly shown by the center view.

Below, four of the Stuart portraits are, in order, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, James Munroe, John Adams.

A Bank Recalls Its Infancy and Youth

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

CABINETMAKING of colonial New England at its best; the fine arts as exemplified by early American portrait painting; the manner of banking a century and a half ago revealed in part by the period's ledgers, bank notes and documents—these are some of the phases of interest that are found in the present exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of the First National Bank of Boston. It is the largest within the five states that continue to carry in their group designation the name of the mother country—New England—and only one institution of its class in the United States is older.

So there is good reason for this bank to set aside a portion of one floor for a display of objects that have to do with its beginnings. Starting as the Massachusetts Bank, its list of founders includes many names now associated with important civil and military activities of the late eighteenth century in this State, and the roster of its early successive officials names a goodly number who were conspicuous in philanthropy or commerce or statecraft.

It would be writing the American history of that period to trace such a career of activity, extending through five generations and always acutely responsive to the multitude of influences that affect trade and credit.

For Visitors, Casual or Eager

There is plenty in this exhibition to engross the visitor's attention, whether that be light or serious. Old bank notes are quaint in their faded paper and their old-time printing and handwriting. Ledgers and other bulky volumes of records hold large pages covered with extraordinary penmanship, such as now only copy books contain. Furniture, of several generations, is varied in its styles and rare in its quality. Seven portraits by Gilbert Stuart make an impressive showing. The silverware of Paul Revere is rich in its sheen, although the shapes of the different pieces vary little from those made by his contemporaries.

Such comments notice only the superficial aspects of the chief sorts of things which are included in this exhibition, but it seems that much more than all that may be discerned by those who visit the rooms that are pictured on this page. When a few men decided to set up this bank, the American colonies had been independent only one year. Though at peace with England, that country still held numerous garrisons in New York and Ohio. The states were indeed independent, for there was no national government, the feeble Congress having no authority to put its acts into force.

In the Nation's Cradle Years

The Boston merchants who ventured in these times of nebulous national order to start this banking business, did so near the middle of the eight-year period when jealousy and bickering muddled the relations between different sections Then the conflicting interests of peace time had succeeded the stabilizing and unifying purpose of the struggle for independence.

These are some of the thoughts that are likely to come to the visitor who looks back of the objects which have been preserved through so many years. There is seen something of the immediate setting of which they were part and one is reminded also of the broader commercial and political world in which the operations of the infant bank took place.

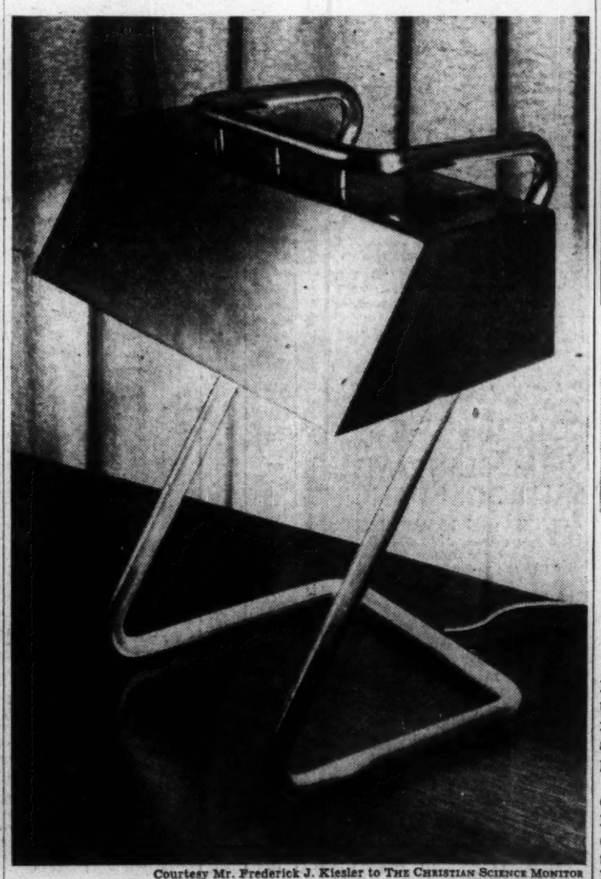
To create the complete picture of the 1780's, years in which we are introduced by the things that surround us here, would be to write a record of those critical years between the surrender at Yorktown and the choice of Washington as President. So, with the glance that we have given to the background for this bank's beginning, we may look with increased interest at the Stuart portraits of national leaders then—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. Of more intimate local concern are the contemporary portraits of Paul Revere; of William Phillips, Jr., an early president of this bank, whose father founded Phillips Andover Academy; of James Bowdoin, the bank's first president, and a Governor of the State; of Samuel Eliot, still another bank president before 1800, merchant and philanthropist and grandfather of the long-time president of Harvard.

The furnishings of the larger exhibition room are in part copies, the large center table being a reproduction of one in Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth. In the same Hall is the original of the sofa in this room, the original having been a part of the furnishings of the John Hancock mansion on Boston's Beacon Street. The chairs here were made in recent years and designed to match the sofa. Also from Hancock Mansion came the slant-front desk, the work of a Charlestown cabinetmaker, Frothingham. Other desks are of the block-front and the kneehole types, more American cabinet work being a Queen Anne lowboy and a mirror and a tall clock by Ephraim Willard.

Manufacturer and Silversmith

There are hundreds of minor and intimate things, often ingratiatingly personal, displayed in several cases. These are associated in one way or another with people of local or national note who were either officials or customers of the then new bank. Most notable of all are the shelves of silverware bearing the marks of Paul Revere. It is hoped that it is having the attention of visitors as more than a group of beautiful things made in later years by the dashing fellow who has been given over-much publicity for a certain "Midnight Ride."

Revere was more highly respected in his time as a sound and industrious citizen, and as a versatile mechanic and successful manufacturer. Since he was a customer of this bank at its beginning, his silverware is here rightly enough, dominating in applied art while the Stuart portraits are honored as fine art.



Courtesy Mr. Frederick J. Kiesler to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Photo by Schelling

Of quite another character is this desk lamp, starkly of brass tubing and crowded with active angles that hold no hint of repose

Trends in Modern Lamps

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

AN INTERESTING collection of lamps, which demonstrates the fact that technically correct lighting is the basis for the most modern lamp designs, is offered by Mr. Frederick J. Kiesler. These examples express by their height and shape, by the placement of their bulbs and by the character of their shades, the special function which each is to fulfill. There are in the main three functions for a lamp: diffusing a light throughout a room; concentrating the light on a special surface; and that of being merely a spot of brightness in some strategic position.

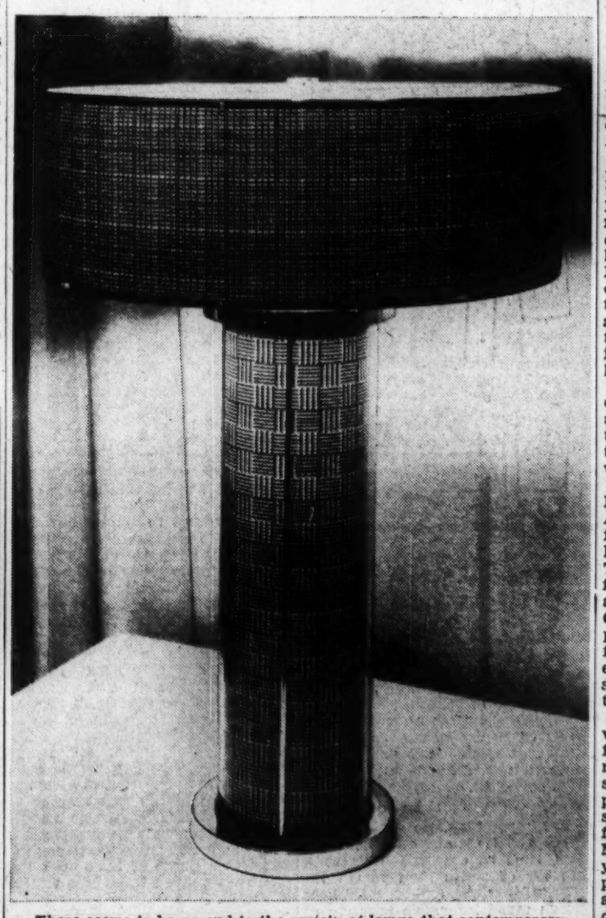
These requirements depend chiefly upon the action of the shade. Mr. Kiesler is fond of a shallow drum-shape, whose large circular top allows a liberal flow of light. But in some cases this is open, so that the illumination rushes up to the ceiling and is diffused from there throughout the room. In other cases it is closed, so that the top is the reflector, casting the concentrated rays down on the object which needs lighting. The spot-of-brightness lamp has a shade which possesses very little reflecting surface but gathers the brightness into itself, holding and perhaps patterning it there.

The materials from which the shade is made, as well as its design, of course influence the quality of light which it gives. Glass, clear; frosted glass; tinted glass—each serves its purpose, controlling the degree of brightness and the hue. Light that filters through glass has a different appearance from that which travels through the fine meshes of silk or the opaque wall of parchment. Mr. Kiesler seems to dismiss parchment, but he does use silk of extremely delicate tones, usually knife-pleated. One of his interesting materials is a woven fabric which looks like ramie, and which is sometimes patterned into a self-toned plaid. Another striking shade was made of black leather. These two materials absorb the light and are for lamps whose purpose is decoration rather than service.

The standards of these lamps may be of glass, of wood, of chromium or brass. The brass and wood bases are often cylindrical, the metal standards more frequently geometrical. A favorite one consists of two bars turned down at each end to form legs. These bars are placed across each other, making a square. A very smart reading lamp has a sort of kneeling standard, in brass or chrome. The two sets of bars are bent at the knees and seem to be in the midst of a genuflexion.

The lamps in this collection show no relationship to the vase lamp of yester-year, which will always hold its own in rooms of period lineage. But even these vase lamps can learn some wisdom from Mr. Kiesler's shades—and without going modern.

H. J. K.



There seems to be no end to the variety of lamps that contemporary designers are producing—a fact that, in its implications of freedom, holds promise for progress toward high achievement. Here is a foyer lamp whose shade shuts off most of the horizontal rays and lets the light go mainly up and down, with very narrow light outlets near the bottom of the standard. The coarse fabric of the shade and the standard resembles ramie cloth, its open weave slightly diffusing the light within

British Antique Dealers' Fair

By "Collector"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

NEARLY one hundred well-known London and country dealers took part in the Antique Dealers' Fair which opened in the Great Hall at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on September 21. Advance details of this remarkable event were given on this page on August 25.

It was the first cooperative experiment of the British antique trade which could be truly so called. Every one of the 10,000 exhibits, not a single piece less than 100 years old, was for sale and was replaced by the exhibitor as purchased. The Marchioness of Reading, herself an enthusiastic collector, who opened the fair, summarized the exhibits as ranging in price "from 10 shillings to £20,000" adding that every piece in the display had been approved by the expert committee.

The exhibition, when I visited it on the opening day, presented an appearance of richness, beauty and taste. Only an exper could have tol which were the cheap and which the expensive items.

When the proud Don Ramon de Peralta, captain-general of the Army of Aragon, passed on in the fourteenth century, they sculptured him a tomb of polychrome stone. This was the £20,000 item at the fair. However, you could buy for £30 a page of the first edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" printed by the immortal Caxton; for £450, a copy of the fourth folio edition of "Mr. William Shakespeare's comedies, histories and tragedies."

The ambition of two Lincolnshire women to own a car was responsible for another of the exhibits. Rummaging among their treasures for something to sell, their choice happened to fall on a piece of old Chelsea which had been in their family for many years. It was called "The Music Lesson" and portrayed a young man teaching a girl how to play the flute. It was sent to an auction room where surprised and delighted connoisseurs promptly identi ed it as one of a famous group of three pieces from the design of the great French sculptor Roubiliac. One of the three is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum The car aspirants' Chelsea group was bought for £3150 and now occupies a place of honor at this great show and sale.

The fair provided an unusual opportunity for those who loved the "old beautiful" in their homes to gather some idea of the present-day value of their own possessions; also, to add to them by judicious bargains. Cecil Turner, chairman of the committee, pointed out that the dealers were especially anxious to appeal to the younger generation by showing that they could buy antiques of fine form and quality at prices that compared very favorably with good modern reproductions. Also, it was aimed to show that, apart from artistic merit and investment value, antiques could be used in either modern, classical, or early periods of decoration. During the last 12 months, he added, there had been a sure and steady rise in values.

Mr. Duff Cooper, M. P., Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in introducing Lady Reading, declared that the final test of any civilized nation was the measure of its achievement of beauty. He hoped that everybody who visited the fair would go away with renewed reverence for the past and a new inspiration toward the highest kind of achievement.

Choosing Plants and Containers

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WHEN autumn scents the air and the time comes to bring in potted plants, it seems likely that this season will find more growing things than ever used in winter interiors. The demand and trend for living plants near the easy chair, on the mantel, in wall brackets or in metal stands is developing.

Far more attention has been paid than ever before to the containers for plants. They have become as gay as the plants themselves in their bright colors and new shapes. Pottery comes in vivid hues of orange, blue, green; a "satin finish" white is designed in vases, bowls, urns, and flat pieces, especially for the more handy plants which need watering only when one remembers to do it and are immune to the various deterrents to growth found in small city apartments.

For plants which need the old clay pot with the hole in the bottom, some very attractive new tole containers for the pots have been introduced. They are metal, painted and decorated in many different colors. A medium blue, for instance, with a dainty festoon of white flowers painted near the top would make an interesting decorative piece for many plants. An orange colored metal container, flared at the top, long oval metal boxes for several pots, tole pots inserted in wire holders, are some of the new styles.

Plants have even displaced pictures on some walls. In a dining room was seen recently a small, ivory-painted shelf, its front edge a crimson color to repeat the red of the chintz draperies. A tole container, trimmed also in crimson, held a potted green Sansevieria whose spear-like green blades looked very attractive against the ivory walls. On a mantel a pair of Grecian urns in pottery of a dull maize color had planted in them Sansevieria for height, and, around it, two little vines of philodendron which softened the urn and hung down in graceful spray.

Wall brackets of innumerable types have been shown this fall for the incoming of plants for the winter. Some are just wire holders for one pot to be fastened to the wall. Others are like the old what-not, with several little shelves. Many are made of decorated tole.

When plants are used so profusely for decoration in all parts of the home, the more hardy variety need to be chosen for the dark parts of the room, or where conditions are difficult for plant growth. The most acceptable plants for such places are probably Sansevieria, Philodendron, Peperomia, Sedum and Cactus.

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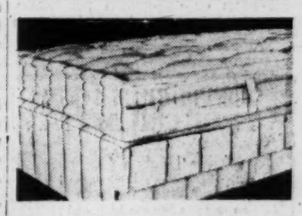

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Marking Interesting Paths

And Letting the Child Follow Out the Idea Himself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the best ways to help a child's development is by a deliberate and thoughtful sowing of ideas that, like seed, shall be taken into the fertile young thought and bring forth wholesome, new and delightful activities. Suggestions of interesting things to be done, of observations and experiments to be made, and a hint as to the possibilities for fun and satisfaction in attempting new adventures and experiences may lead the boy or girl into following many worth-while trails.

The parent, teacher or friend may help the seed grow, but should not try to force it. An adult's continued interest, an attitude of enthusiasm over results even though they are not remarkable, and judicious encouragement and praise, will bring progress and success better than forcing growth or pruning too vigorously.

The mother who day after day presents ideas to be accepted or rejected by the child, or guides the child to think of ideas, will find that some will take root and flourish. One idea may grow into a project that will provide amusement, interest and education over a considerable period of time. A father who is continually stimulating his boy or girl with attractive proposals, unusual plans, and new fields of activity, is doing much for his children. He is helping them to think, work out things, want to do things, to become eager to try using their talents or abilities, and courageous in developing hitherto unused or unsuspected powers.

Suggesting, Not Commanding

Commanding or directing a little girl to make a scrapbook or to play with her dolls, if she has become restless, is likely to rouse antagonism of spirit, or distaste for either activity or others like them. Whereas, suggesting that it might be amusing to make a scrapbook about fishes, or fill one with funny pictures of animals, or that perhaps it might be interesting to start one about the President and the White House, is carefully sowing good seed. Perhaps the child for the moment is tired of playing dolls. Well, dolls may be played with and used in many different ways, suggests someone. It might be fun to try to dress each one to represent a different country, and have dolls in Irish, Greek, Hungarian, Eskimo, and Japanese costume. Or how about dressing them like a family living in olden days? Perhaps Grandma could tell what each one should wear. Maybe a well-known tale or the little girl's favorite bedtime story could be dramatized with the dolls as the various characters. Some one of these suggestions or similar ones, will catch the child's attention, stimulate her imagination, rouse her own ideas, and probably lead to many further hours of happy activity.

It is usually the bored child who gets into mischief. A child cannot always be his own self-starter, but once start him with an interesting idea and he will ride swiftly away with it to adventure.

One Idea Leads to Another

If a boy likes boats but does not care to make a scrapbook of them, how about carving boats out of soap or wood or clay; making them of paper, cardboard or nut shells? Perhaps he had rather start making a collection of boats of different kinds and sizes or drawing and painting pictures of boats used long ago. One suggestion leads to another, to the use of different materials, to reference books and museums, to trying new effects and planning special trips.

It is usually possible to get a new slant on a subject, though the child may not realize this, and the adult may suggest wonderful new possibilities for an old and supposedly out-worn or out-grown possession. The children then should be let to follow the trail, to have the joy of discovery, and experience the thrill of exploration. The adult's part is merely to suggest that this trail might lead to adventure, that one to a new development, and in other areas there may be unknown hidden treasures. It is enough for the parent, the teacher, the counselor, to know that the seeds are good, suited to the soil and prolific. Let him drop them day after day, as much as the soil will hold, giving out many good suggestions that some of them may be taken, and enjoy with the children the rich harvest of results.

Prolonged Childhood Overcome

Eliminating Bad Habits; Early Work in Three R's

Home Training of Retarded Child—3

By Mary M. Starr
Supervisor of Instruction, Deanwood School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE preceding articles on the home training of retarded children, I have emphasized the importance of the parent's and teacher's part in this work. Their adherence to the daily routine, no matter how monotonous it may seem to them, is one of the biggest factors in determining a victory for the child. The daily routine will include regular and orderly hours of sleeping, rising, bathing, dressing, and eating. Lesson and play periods will be alternated throughout the day. In either of these periods, the teacher ought never to attempt to stretch a mood beyond its natural duration, and its duration may often be a short one. The child's interest-span must not be overtaxed.

If the child is very young-minded and his physical well-being calls for a nap or rest-period during the morning, it should be arranged for. Perhaps the afternoon rest-hour, immediately after the mid-day dinner, will better meet his needs. But if the child is to benefit by such rest, all disturbing noises—radio, flapping window shade, creaking or slamming doors, to mention but a few—must be eliminated. Let the child have as much time out-of-doors as is possible. This will require watchfulness by the parent, especially if other duties claim her attention in the house. But the results will be worth the effort. "Common sense plus" is needed in everything pertaining to the care of the special child.

Nursery school work, kindergarten and even that of the first two grades is oftentimes best carried on at home by the mother herself. I have just come from a meeting where the superintendent of schools advocated the home teaching of little ones who for any reason felt the strain of a full day in school. Teachers are usually willing to lend school books for such instruction and they will aid the mother by giving her helpful suggestions as to how to begin her task.

Eliminating Bad Habits

But let us suppose the child is not yet ready for regular instruction of this nature. Possibly there are bad habits already formed which must be corrected. This can be done by substituting correct reactions to the situation involved. For example, a child may have developed the habit of throwing her dishes from the table. Banishing her to the kitchen to eat her meals by herself may give the mother temporary relief from picking up broken dishes and washing up the floor, but this is not the constructive solution of the problem which will help the child. It is the child's growth in self-control we are primarily interested in and, to that end, we must attack the problem differently. Punishment is taboo. First of all, let the mother do her own quiet thinking to establish and maintain her poise in the face of any disturbance. The child quickly responds to that sense of inner mastery and self-control on the mother's part. The next step is a firm, gentle voice correcting the child, asking and helping her to get down on the floor to pick up and replace the things which she has scattered about. There may be tears and objections, but the poised mother will win. It may take months for the child to acquire table manners which will make her socially acceptable in the dining room, but it can be done.

Good conduct and effort to do things right should be rewarded with words of encouragement. A pat on the shoulder or some other sign of approval is always appreciated. Loving treatment of this sort works wonders in building up the child's confidence in its ability to do things well.

The Three C's

Children nowadays are classified according to the degree in which they vary from the average. The average child must fit into the public school program which is based upon his ability to comprehend abstract ideas, such as mathematics, the printed word, languages, grammar, etc. Many schools now try to meet the needs of the child whose education is achieved through visual aids (pictures), auditory training (the spoken word), or sensory-motor training (handicrafts). The three R's have given place to the three C's (Culture, Character and Citizenship) as the function of the school. These objectives are the important things. The method of acquiring them must be suited to the individual child, whichever artificial, arbitrary "type" he may be classified as belonging to. The inexperienced mother can ask for guidance in determining the educational methods to use for her child.

Another important consideration in beginning to teach a child is whether he is right or left-handed. Left-handed children do equally as good work as the right-handed ones, if they are allowed to use the hand naturally. The child must be taught to sit correctly, to hold his paper comfortably, and to keep his head the proper distance from his desk. It has also been found that left-handed children make faster progress if they are taught either reading or writing first, but not at the same time. This naturally eliminates the tendency to "mirror" reading, and to the reversal of letters in spelling, or of figures in setting down arithmetic examples. Frequently it may be found that the child who is left-handed is also left-eyed. There are many simple exercises in observation which can be used to correct this tendency of lateral dominance and equalize the work of both eyes.

Manuscript Writing

When the child is ready for writing, the manuscript form of writing adapts itself readily to the needs of the special child. Its similarity to the printed page is only one of its advantages. Legibility is another. Today, ability to sign one's name legibly is sufficient. The use of a typewriter is the paramount necessity, and even very young children in progressive schools are started on the typewriter.

A child may be said to be ready to begin reading from a book as soon as he has mastered a vocabulary of 75 words. This will have included lessons in phonetics, which are explained clearly in the Teacher's Manual accompanying Reading Primers. I can recommend the Cordts Readers or the Pennell and Cusack Readers (both published by Ginn & Co.), as being very satisfactory in my work with retarded children.

Thus far, no mention has been made of the importance of music in teaching the retarded child. Music is a valuable means of awakening the child's interest, of increasing his attention span, and of developing his powers of recognition and memory. Handwork, like music, possesses educational values which must not be overlooked. The simplest things, from the teacher's point of view, may be the most worth while from the child's point of view. And it is the child we are interested in.

[This is the third of five articles on this subject. The dates of the first two are Sept. 18 and Oct. 6. The fourth will appear soon.]

Courtesy of American-Swedish News Exchange, N. Y. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Where Embroidering Is a Recognized Art

Little girls in Sweden are taught to sew and embroider from earliest childhood and do beautiful work. Besides making exquisite pieces for home use, they learn to put dainty hand touches on their clothes. The Swedish girl grows up with a knowledge of weaves and textiles, and is likely to know something of the hand loom as well. All this is not an "extra," but is considered part of her regular education.

Inheritance Taxes

You and the Law Series—33

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

INHERITANCE or succession taxes are not property taxes, but taxes levied either on the right of the deceased to leave his property to others, or on the right of the survivors to receive the property. In other words, they are taxes levied on the transfer of the property from a deceased person to living persons.

Tangible and Intangible Property.

In the United States it has long since been decided that the only state which can levy such a tax on real estate is the state in which the property is located. There has, however, been much discussion about which state or states could levy such taxes on the transfer of personal property.

Personal property is divided into two classes, tangible personal property and intangible personal property. In the first class are listed such things as furniture, books, works of art, machinery, merchandise, etc. Among the intangibles may be listed United States coupon bonds, treasury certificates, deposits in savings banks, certificates of stock, etc.

Until recently, it was commonly understood that all personal property belonging to the deceased, whether it came under the class of tangible or intangible personal property, was taxable by the state in which the deceased had resided, regardless of where the property was located.

Tangible Personal Property

In the case of Frick v. Pennsylvania, however, the court held that tangible personal property which was permanently located outside of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, belonging to the deceased, who was a resident of that state, was not subject to an inheritance tax in Pennsylvania. Since that decision, tangible personal property may be taxed only by the state in which it is permanently located. In this respect, it resembles real estate.

Formerly, intangible personal property might be subject to the jurisdiction of two or more states and be taxed by each. For example, a resident of one state might have bank deposits in another state. The deposits, although taxable in the state in which the bank was located, might also be taxed in the state of which the deceased had been a resident. In the case of Baldwin, et al, v. the State of Missouri, it was decided that bank deposits could not be taxed by the state in which the bank was located, but only by the state in which the decendent had been domiciled.

Reciprocal Laws

For some time, no decision was made about certain other intangibles, such as corporation stock. A number of states then passed reciprocal tax laws, and repealed laws which taxed intangible property of non-resident decedents.

The reciprocal laws provided that where other states did not tax the intangible property owned by a decedent resident of the state passing the laws, these states would not tax the intangible property of decedent residents of the other states. By this means, the double taxation of intangibles was greatly reduced. There were certain states, however, which did not enact reciprocal laws and continued to tax intangible personal property of non-resident decedents.

On Jan. 4, 1932, the United States Supreme Court decided in the case of the First National Bank of Boston v. Maine, that the only state which can levy a succession or inheritance tax on the transfer of corporate stock is the state in which the deceased had been domiciled. In general, this decision does away with the need for inheritance tax waivers, or consents for the transfer of corporate stock, formerly procured from the state in which the corporation was located.

Negotiable bonds and notes are treated in the same way as bank deposits.

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Project Method Proves Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, England

Learning by doing is the keynote of the system of education introduced into the infants' and Junior departments of Manchester elementary schools about four years ago, and this system, called the "project method," has since met with considerable success.

A recent report upon the 65 "projects" in use in Manchester schools points out that project work as a definitely conceived method of instruction takes us back to the original ideal of Froebel. Froebel's attitude toward education, the report states, was successfully adopted by a few eager disciples, but a period followed in which his main ideas were overlooked and only the use of his educative materials remained.

One of Froebel's ideas—that of teaching things in a connected form—persisted to some extent and gave rise to schemes of work based upon what became known as "a center of interest." The weakness of the center of interest as compared with a "project" is that in the center of interest, initiative is taken from the children, and little place is left for the exercise of the pupil's own judgment and effort. The modern plan of allowing children to "learn by doing" is the essence of all true project work. "The work of life as carried out in the home, the shop, the farm, and so on," the report states, "is discussed with the children who are encouraged to live out that aspect of life and thereby to gain experiences leading to knowledge. Projects are usually associated with handwork, but some strong interest in a phase of life's work demands expression through a variety of means."

The Verse-Speaking Choir

Perfecting Enunciation, Varying Tone and Rhythm

This is the last of two articles by Miss Sonke describing the organization and training of verse-speaking choirs in the public schools of her city. The first, which appeared Sept. 25, dealt chiefly with voice placement and blending.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHEN the Verse-Speaking Choir began to have a consciousness of what voice placement meant, they began to blend their tones within their own groups. They acquired better breathing habits which made their tone big, vibrant, space filling, yet free and easy.

Their second problem was to acquire perfect enunciation so that approximately 50 voices could be as easily understood as one voice. The first step was phrasing the poem and marking the pauses. The director read the poem through carefully, aloud. The class, keeping the thought of the poem in mind, decided where dramatic and effective pauses should be used. They then tried reading the lines of poetry with the suggested pauses. Throughout the whole experiment, trial and error process was used. The group tried not to interfere with the rhythm of the poem. Each child marked his own copy, so that while chanting there was perfect unity and rhythm.

Careful of Endings

Each line of poetry was carefully worked over to bring out clearer vowel sounds. Stress was put on ending all words correctly, with definite, audible "d's," "ed's," "ing's," "t's," etc. For example, in the line of Vachel Lindsay's poem, 'I Saw a Proud Mysterious Cat," the class found that if they put a slight pause after the word "proud," they could end that word correctly, sounding the "d," and at the same time get their mouths in position for the next rather difficult word "mysterious."

One very common fault and a lazy speech habit with the three groups was that of not opening their mouths far enough when they spoke. Also they were not using their lips, tongue, and teeth as they should to form words. Exaggerated lip movements were used at first, to get the children to use their lips, tongue, and teeth when speaking. Many children were forming their words perfectly but not opening their mouths or dropping their jaws enough to let out tone.

At this point the children were asked to sing a familiar song. Quite naturally they were opening their mouths, using their lips, tongue, teeth freely to let their tone out. As they began to be conscious of these simple principles which they already knew, and apply them in speech, they found that they were reading more smoothly and were more easily understood.

For the sake of clearer enunciation it was necessary for many children to underline the endings of words frequently, to remind them to bring out each syllable clearly.

Sharing Their Inspiration

The choir found also that finer distinctions in the thought of the poem could be brought out if the group as a whole read more slowly. Experience showed that if they were to make a poem interesting and vital to some one else, they would have to think of the meaning of each thought in the poem as they chanted it. They would have to share with others their inspiration and enthusiasm. Through experience they found that if they lacked inspiration and enthusiasm themselves, they couldn't give it to others. The group's problem was to enunciate correctly; to find the right tones, and perhaps group gestures, without losing the inspiration of the poem; and this had to be learned through practice.

They were reminded constantly to pick up their words and give them out, rather than slide them out through closed doors of porcelain and immovable lips. They worked to finish each word, then cut it, avoiding dragging out syllables or running words together. As in music it is desirable to keep light head tones, so the speaking choir worked for light tone and clear enunication in the high, low, medium groups.

Specific work was taken up with the choir to get them to pick up their cues. Perhaps the whole rhythm of the poem was lost if one group failed to pick up its line, or part of a line, on the next beat. For unity of tone and enunciation it was necessary for all members in a group to start off simultaneously.

Rhythmic Action to Suit

In the presentation of Vachel Lindsay's poem, "Sea Serpent Chanty," it was found that intoning, swaying with bodily rhythm in places where the poem carried itself, helped to create a feeling for the poem. After several attempts of the choir all three groups decided to blend to medium tone on the opening sentence and start to sway in perfect rhythm to the left, then right, chanting the poem to their rhythmic action. As it progressed they varied their tones, altered their bodily rhythm to suit the thought and to keep dramatic effects.

As the experiment developed, the choir discovered that some poems naturally needed accompaniments to make them effective. So in A. A. Milne's poem, "Shoes and Stockings," five choir members beat hammers together in rhythmic beat, as the whole choir intoned:

"Hammer, hammer, hammer,
Hammer, hammer, hammer."

From a variation of the Twenty-Third Psalm which is set to the music of a Portuguese hymn, the speaking choir chanted the poem, all voices blending to the medium tone, while a singing choir which stood behind the speaking choir, hummed the music of the hymn. Again, in one of Robert L. Stevenson's poems, "Bed in Summer," the singing choir hummed the accompaniment to the speaking choir. The poem, "A Dirge for a Righteous Kitten," by Vachel Lindsay, naturally lent itself to a quiet rhythmic beat of a big bass drum.

Memory work was incidental in the choir. Each member was given a copy of every poem and he used them during every rehearsal. Quite incidentally it was discovered that the choir had memorized all the poems studied. Also, it proved much more effective when the choir chanted or interpreted poems in unison from memory.

The Director's Part

The director of the choir plays quite a large part in its organization and at the beginning of new poems. It is up to him to bring out the unity and harmony of tone. It is necessary for the director to carry the group with his enthusiasm, feeling, bodily rhythm, etc., in the beginning. But as soon as the groups have gained unity in tone and have mastered the mechanics in the delivery of a poem, the choir carries itself and needs no director. One of the choir members can conduct it within the group, simply giving the signal to start. But at all times the director has to be alert to check the group from falling into erroneous, lazy speech habits and to help keep up a lively, fresh interest and enthusiasm.

This choir took two weeks to organize and they carried on intensive drills and rehearsals. At the end of three weeks they had 15 poems in their repertoire. Throughout the remainder of the semester they had frequent rehearsals and continued to add new poems.

There was a definite carry-over from this work on voice and enunciation in their daily oral communications. They were becoming more forceful and meaningful in daily speech. The class did gain in their ability to use pleasant, clear, distinct voices. Their enunciation did improve. The group as a whole gained in the ability to initiate and organize an activity. Last, but not least, a genuine enthusiasm, appreciation and love of poetry was aroused and developed.

DOROTHY E. SONKE.

A recent addition to the curriculum of Long Island University is a "Leisure Time Institute," offering 53 courses to non-matriculated students "who are primarily interested in cultural development." These courses, which range from natural science to foreign languages, are organized for the late afternoon and evening to accommodate people who wish to continue their education during leisure hours.

THE JUNIOR SPEECH ARTS
By
Alice Evelyn Craig
The Polytechnic High School
Los Angeles, California

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

ONLY the other day did I come across an entry which helps to explain Nicholas's preoccupation with winter.

"Nov. 30. I think it must be a residue of the old Puritan blood in me that welcomes winter when most of my acquaintances would so gladly show it the door. The Puritans lived a philosophy of preparation, and winter is the grand preparer. The Puritan character was as severe as a stubble field swept by a northeast wind; but it left a glow in the cheeks. The Puritans lived on the bones of virtue, with that stern satisfaction with which we view a hard winter here, knowing that it means an early and a deserved spring. They may have excluded a soft and careless sunniness from their system of affairs, as does winter, but the fine flame of a clear conscience within warmed them like Hannah's new-kindled hearth. They moved to no spiritual Florida at the first frost of sobriety. Rather they appointed a day for a northern Thanksgiving. And I feel an affinity for them and this wind-swept simplicity of theirs."

"Dec. 1.

"Spent are the golden-shafted hours.
The day's memorial shadows now
Fall from a bird-forsaken bough,
Blue on the weeds, the frosted flowers;
And in the dark up-striving trees
Silence folds her mysteries.

"Now earth is barest, the design
Shows clearer than when all was green;
Beauty's lineaments are seen,
Her hand is traced in every line;
And even spring's light-footed dance
Slows into stable circumstance.

"Happiness belongs at last
To simplicity. O! marvel how
The soft and confidential snow
Draws the traveler from the vast
And lonely passages of night
Homeward to the waiting light,
Where the heart is put aright."

* * *

"Dec. 2. School Board Election. Hiram was the only person who voted for me today; the rest fear my views, and quite properly. By the time I got through with reorganizing the school, there wouldn't be an hour of boredom left in the curriculum.

"I scandalized Senator Durritt by saying that there should be a required course in Incredulity for the senior class. I told him that I was far more shocked at the teachers sending these boys and girls out into the world so eager to believe eye and ear than at any misdemeanor the children committed. The Senator asked me what I proposed to do, make little cynics of them all? I said not at all, that it was the deception of political knaves and lying advertisements that had been sowing the seeds of cynicism. I said that if a man was not skillful enough to make an instant appraisement of any printed statement, he lost his money, his temper, and his faith. Therefore, why should we not train our children in the art and practice of disbelief? The Senator replied that they would not be fit to live with if they questioned everything. I replied that children who were fit to live with should be examined. They were not receiving the right stimulus. I volunteered to conduct a class twice a week in Primary Disillusionment, revealing the lesser faults of parents to the children and thus putting the home on an honest and intelligent basis, but the Senator declined. I even quoted Thoreau's remark that faith keeps many doubts in her pay, but the Senator looked at his watch and said that they could not advocate any increase in expenditure at this time. I lost his vote.

"I am afraid that I alienated Serena Grauen also. As a director I occasionally visit her English classes, and I suggested that very soon after her pupils knew their letters, she should teach them how not to read. I called her attention to the condition which we adults have attained. We have become practically literary sieves. The stuff we read runs through us without trace. We pour down the newspaper in the morning, and then in the course of the day we dump a steady stream of magazine articles, books, advertisements, and the odd journal into the conduit. In the quiet hour after supper, when we might profitably pause to review the heart-shaking events which we have imbibed all day long, we wash our heads out with a copious draft of evening news. It is practically the same as the morning news, but we have forgotten that. This perpetual flow of letters, I told Serena, was slowly erasing our native marks. Our individuality was being eroded away in the flood. Therefore, I said that she would do well to advise her charges to close their eyes and count a hundred and ten before undertaking the perusal of anything. I lost Serena's vote.

* * *

"Nor did Mrs. Scratcher agree with me when I expressed the belief that we all tried to learn too much in school.

"'You must have forgotten your school days,' she retorted.

"'On the contrary, I haven't. That is why I want to make it a more fruitful time for these boys and girls.'

"'Do you mean you wish them to grow up little ignoramuses?' she asked. 'They know little enough when they graduate as it is.'

"'Precisely,' I said. 'I would like them to know more.'

"'So you propose to reduce the amount by half,' she said, acidly. 'Really, Nicholas, I do not understand you.'

"'That is obvious,' I replied. 'Let me talk in such terms as you can understand. You have a certain amount of furniture in your living room. Would it be better if you had two sofas instead of one, four tables instead of two, and twelve chairs instead of whatever you have? No Mr. Scratcher would bark his shins on things in the dark, and lose his temper, and refuse to go into the room at all. And it's that way with the poor children. They hate school because it's a kind of noisy canning factory in which they are the cans, whereas it ought to be a picnic where they could swim, and handle an ax, and build a fire, and cook. Mind you, I don't say I am certain what I'd do about it. I am merely fairly sure that we try to teach them too much. All that I remember of what they attempted to teach me could be written on a post card.'

* * *

"'You didn't distinguish yourself studying, as I remember,' said Mrs. Scratcher.

"'No, I had sense enough not to be teacher's pet and become a card catalogue. I left a little space for day dreaming.'

"'And now look at you, a postmaster, when you could have had that position in the city.'

"'Yes, look at me,' I adjured her, 'an independent man, with sixteen hours a day to call my own, with a slice of the good earth to do as nature, Hannah, and I think best with. If I hadn't day dreamed at school, I might have been worth a million dollars and without a minute. As it is I am aware of each hour. The sky cannot change without my noticing it. I can pick up Macaulay or Dostoievsky of an evening without dreading a dozen telephone calls demanding my immediate presence at after-hour conferences. I can climb Clouds' Cobble without disarranging the business of four corporations. The stranger is always welcome, if he has something to say. Nobody wishes to throw bombs at me. I do not have to maintain dividends on anything. Nobody envies me. Nobody fears me. Nobody hates me. Nobody is oppressed because of my orders. And this happy state is the result of not learning the exports of Rio de Janeiro, and of being unable to care how fast a man, who is capable of rowing four miles an hour in still water, can row in a three-mile current. I tell you, if you harass those boys and girls with too many lessons, this nation will rue the day. And you won't make them like learning. Learning without love is dust and ashes. If a lad has time to day dream, he sorts himself out, finds himself, and acquires the strength to be himself, for better or for worse.'

"For some reason or other I also lost Mrs Scratcher's vote."

T. Morris Longstreth.

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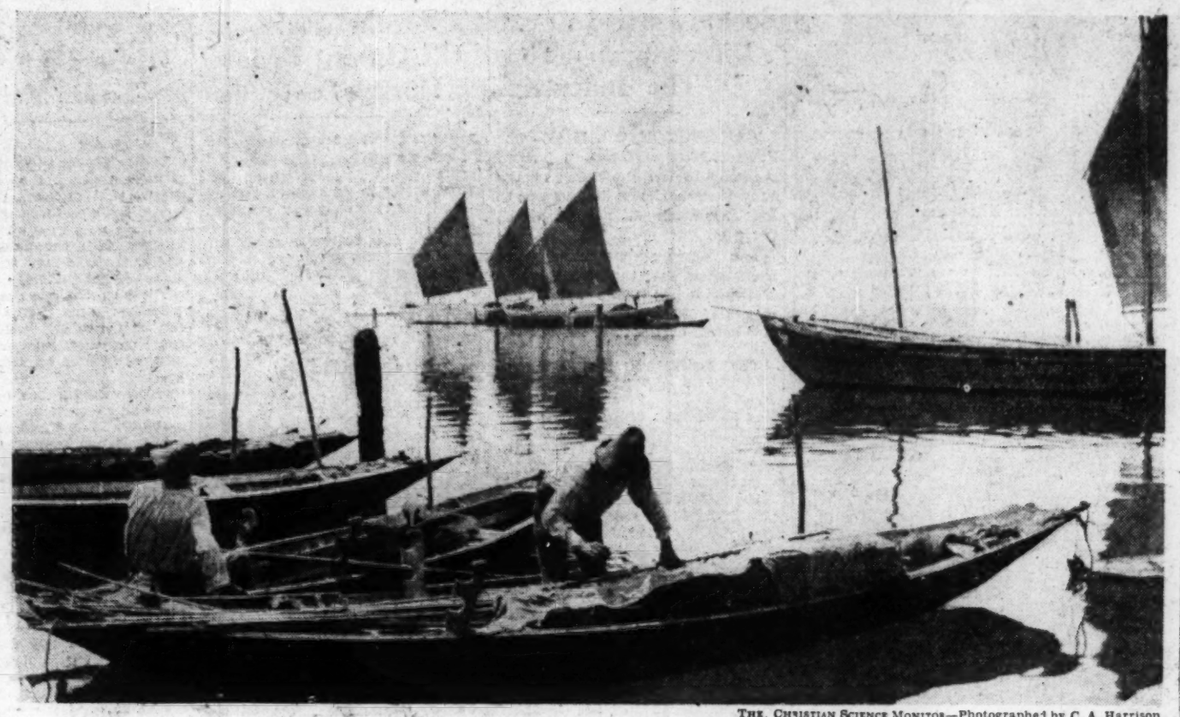
Homesteads on the Algerian Plains

EARLY one morning I set out for the oasis of Bou Saada, which would be the first stop on the way south across the mountains and into the Sahara. . . .

The brightening light of dawn gave a splendid panorama from the summit of a hill: the city we were leaving, the broad fertile plains of the Mitija, and the shadowy bulk and snowy peaks of the Jurjuras, the Lesser Atlas range we were to cross. At the foot of Mustapha Supérieur's verdant slope lay Algiers, fascinating city of contrasts, its white buildings crowded to the very water's edge of the Mediterranean—swinging like the curved blade of a scimitar around the bay and out again past Cape Matifu. Great liners rode sleepily at anchor in the harbor, while little fishing boats with wing-pointed sails were putting out to sea for the day's catch. In the gardens down the hillside a new-born breeze stirred the flowers, and with their fragrance mingled the salty tang of the sea. Gossamer mists drifted low over the Mediterranean, and waves curled in white foam along a strip of sandy beach beyond the town or broke into fine spray over sand-embedded rocks. Dawn bloomed. And as its petals fell, pearly vapors lighted into opalescence. From the Flower of the East the sun rose like a fiery fruit, its orange-yellow glow breaking through the fleeting mists.

Cumulus clouds swept in from the sea, and, moving slowly above the plains, now and then dropped veils of moisture, as though always to keep the country-side fresh and green. Turning away from the Mediterranean, from the early-morning traffic of market carts and colorfully garbed pedestrians trudging toward the city, the road passed prosperous French homesteads as it wound gently on toward the mountains. . . . As far as the eye could see, the great Mitija was neatly patterned with fields of grain, vegetable gardens, and orchards. And for miles and miles, along wires strung between precise rows of low posts, grape-vines almost bare of leaves clung like coarse brown lace.

Over all this fertile expanse, dew sparkled in the sunshine like tiny jewels, and gnarled olive-trees, softened by their foliage of silvery green, added a note of substantiality and ancient beauty, while oranges and lemons, ripening amidst the sheen of dark leaves, gave promise of prosperity anew.—Harsa, in "Desert Winds." (London: T. Werner Laurie.)



The Christian Science Monitor—Photographed by C. A. Harrison

Boats and Fishermen on the Venetian Lagoons

I WAS lost in Venice. There was nothing strange in that. It had happened to me at least six times in the past week. I had learned that it was no use asking the way, the answer was always the same—a charming smile and "*Sempre diritto, Signora.*" As if to go "straight on" were possible, for more than twenty yards, in the crooked maze of Venetian alleys.

Of course, the best way is to follow the main stream of walkers. You are then sure eventually to arrive at St. Mark's Square. But this time I was right off the beaten track, somewhere up in the north of the city, no one was about and the place seemed to consist of blind alleys. *Sempre diritto* was almost out of the question, but I tried to do my best.

It was then that I suddenly heard a weird kind of chanting, broken at regular intervals by a heavy thud. I tracked the sound down a narrow little *calle* and came into an untidy open space. An old house had been demolished and wooden piles were being driven into the soggy ground as foundations for a new one. Five men were hauling on ropes attached, through a high pulley, to a heavy weight. As they laboriously bent down, up climbed the weight; as they rose, down it fell onto the copper-bound head of a pile.

I got as near as I could. The foreman was singing a queer, monotonous song, of which every line ended "e e e" or "o o o." It was evidently a sort of chanty to help in heaving the weight.

"Oh issa, e e e
Iseo in alto o o
In alto bene e e"

which I took to mean something like this:

"Oh up with it
Up with it high
Well up."

The "e e e's" and "o o o's" were the signals for the hauls.

"Sempre diritto" had been a fortunate direction this time. I had come across one of the few hand-worked pile drivers left in Venice. Steam and motor have nearly superseded them and the pant of the engine has replaced the traditional chanties.

The old foreman saw me and stopped his song. His team sat down for a rest.

"The signora is Ingelese? She has never seen pile driving before? It is an art, Signora. One foot too deep and the clay is pierced through—in comes the water! Catastrophe!

"What did the Signora ask? The way to San Marco? Oh, quite easy, Signora—*Sempre diritto.*"

C. A. H.

Two Are a Crowd

NOW, to be properly enjoyed, a walking tour should be gone upon alone. If you go in a company, or even in pairs, it is no longer a walking tour in anything but name; it is something else and more in the nature of a picnic. A walking tour should be gone upon alone, because freedom is of the essence; because you should be able to stop and go on, and follow this way or that, as the freak takes you; and because you must have your own pace, and neither trot alongside a champion walker, nor mince in time with a girl. And then you must be open to all impressions and let your thoughts take color from what you see. You should be as a pipe for any wind to play upon. . . .

During the first day or so of any tour there are moments of bitterness, when the traveler feels more than coldly towards his knapsack, when he is half in a mind to throw it bodily over the hedge and, like Christian on a similar occasion, "give three leaps and go on singing." And yet it soon acquires a property of easiness. It becomes magnetic; the spirit of the journey enters into it. And no sooner have you passed the straps over your shoulders than the lees of sleep are cleared from you, you pull yourself together with a shake, and fall at once into your stride.—From "Walking Tours," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Equinox

Dark rain is in the hill stinging in
the gale. I heard the river's roar as
I swept by on the wind. I had no feet,
the wind took them from me and carried
me up the hill. A wild bird blew past
and would not wait; my hair flew out
and the storm rushed past my ears
shouting, shouting: "Come, for the dark
rain is on the hill, and the time is now."

Jean Hargreaves.

In an Arboretum

A path I take this late September time
Where lime-green China apples clustered, bend,
Pass by still pools which hold the sky in them
And mantled arbors where the grapevines climb.

A fluttering butterfly pale blue in tinge
Now leads me gayly on, but it darts down
And, folding its frail painted wings, it hangs
Upon a dandelion's glowing fringe.
I hear the rhythmic chirp of crickets, where
Curve scarlet arcs of frost-touched barberries
And watch the brown bee shuttle to and fro
Where feathery asters scent the meadow air.

Down a steep hillock that the black oak crowns,
Poised like Dianas, come two little maids
In confident flight upon their rolling skates,
Both flaxen haired and clad in yellow gowns.

Clara E. Baxter.

Sann økonomi

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

UTØVELSEN av sann økonomi kan bli ett av de mektigste midler til bekjempelse av den økonomiske depresjon som synes å trykke menneskeheten i våre dager. På grunn av den gjengse feilaktige utlegning av ordet "økonomi" er det imidlertid nødvendig å klarlegge betydningen av dette ord som i sin oprinnelige betydning ikke på nogen måte er ensbetydende med gjerrighet eller påholdenhet. Det er avledet av det greske ord οἰκονομία, som betyr bestyrelsen av et hus og oprinnelig innbefattet midler så vel som metoder for en god og følgelig rikelig levemåte. En berømt romersk taler gav uttrykk for en riktig opfatning av denne tanke da han sa: 'Økonomi er i og for sig en stor inntektskilde.' Likesom teknikken gjør økonomien det best mulige ut av ens hjelpekilder fordi den fjerner sløseri, alt som er uhensiktsmessig, og overflodige utgifter. Vi betrakter i våre dager statsøkonomi og hjemmets økonomi som grener av den videnskapelige kunnskap uten hvilke en moderne, organisert virksomhet ikke kunde drives effektivt.

For å illustrere resultatet av mangel på praktisk oplæring til å styre ens egne forhold og anliggender fremføres følgende eksempel. En dame som alltid hadde hatt rikelige inntekter, fant sine formuesforhold så redusert, at hun for første gang i sitt liv blev nødt til selv å gjøre sitt husarbeide. Da hun hadde vært vant til å betrakte alle slags huslige gjøremål som simpelt arbeide, oprørtes hun over sin skjebne, og den beskjedne inntekt hun ennu hadde, betydde nu bare fattigdom for henne. Da hun ved en viss anledning fikk besøk av en venninne, var hun optatt med å sy om en utslitt kimono ved hjelp av tøi av en dårligere kvalitet. Ved en undersøkelse av hennes eiendeler et års tid senere viste der sig å være ikke mindre enn fem gode kimonoer som var blitt bortgjemt og glemt. Manglende påskjønnelse av hvad hun virkelig eide, var utvilsomt for en stor del årsaken til denne kvinnes bekymringer og legemlige lidelser.

Vi hører ofte en sådan uttalelse: "Hvis du ønsker en ting gjort, så gå til en som har meget å gjøre." Hermed antydes at de fleste mennesker som har meget å gjøre, verdsetter sin tid så høit at de lærer å utnytte sine øieblikk på beste måte, og som følge derav har de alltid fullt op av tid til nødvendige ting. Derimot er en som ikke verdsetter sin tid høit, tilbøielig til å sløse med den, og har følgelig aldri tilstrekkelig tid til å gjøre noget arbeide godt. I lignelsen om talentene leser vi at den ene bortgjemte eller ubrukte talent blev tatt fra den som hadde gravd den ned i jorden, og gitt til den som hadde brukt og fordoblet sine talenter. Hvad denne lignelse lærer, lar sig anvende på en hvilken som helst tillitspost eller forvaltning av betrodd gods, innbefattende påskjønnelse og utnyttelse av de evner og muligheter vi selv har fått av Gud.

Kristen Videnskap, som blev opdaget og grunnlagt av Mary Baker Eddy, lærer den sanne økonomis guddommelige Prinsipp og utøvelsen av den. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, fremholder Mrs. Eddy sannhetens overlegenhet som botemiddel for alle menneskelige onder, og på side 423 forsikrer hun dem som ved utarbeidelsen av et problem setter sin lit til Sannheten: "Både Videnskapen og bevisstheten er nu i virksomhet i tilværelsens husholdning i overensstemmelse med Sinnets lov, som sluttelig gjør sitt absolutte overherredømme gjeldende."

Denne erklæring ser vi opfylt i våre dager, for vi lever i en tidsalder som krever videnskapelig kontroll av alle former for virksomhet. Enn videre blir det åpenbart at det såkalte menneskelige sinn ikke engang kan makte en opgave som individuelt selvstyre, langt mindre påta sig det ansvar å regulere statens anliggender eller internasjonale forhold. Mrs. Eddy minner oss om det absolutte behov for guddommelig ledelse i alle menneskelige foretagender når hun sier (samme bok, s. 106): "Mennesket er egentlig selvstyret bare når det ledes riktig og styres av sin skaper, guddommelig Sannhet og Kjærlighet." Denne slutning er logisk utledet av de jødiske så vel som de kristne Skrifter, for den hebraiske monoteisme og Kristi Jesu lære stemmer overens i erkjennelsen av at den ene Gud er den eneste kilde til visdom, velbefinnende og godt styre.

Kristen Videnskap vender menneskehetens tanker bort fra det materielle og begrensede til det uendelige guddommelige Sinn som ophav til alt godt. Den åpenbarer en ny verden av idéer med hensyn til Gud, mennesket og universet. Den ansporer menneskehetens latente åndelige bevissthet til å adlyde den guddommelige lov og utfolder nye syn som skjenker mot til dem som hadde mistet alt håp om å finne sundhet og lykke på jorden.

Alle vet at denne nuværende verden i dette selvsamme øieblikk inneholder mere enn nok av de ting som er nødvendige for menneskenes underhold. Det menneskeheten trenger, er derfor evnen til å kunne demonstrere den sanne økonomis lov og således nå frem til opfyllelsen av Mesterens inspirerte befaling og løfte: "Søk først Guds rike og hans rettferdighet, så skal I få alt dette i tilgift!"

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

True Economy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE practice of true economy can be made one of the most powerful agencies with which to combat the economic depression which seems to be afflicting mankind today. Nevertheless the word "economy," by virtue of the false interpretation usually given it, needs to be clarified, for in its primary meaning economy is in no sense synonymous with stinginess or parsimony. The word is derived from the Greek οἰκονομία, meaning the management of a house, and originally implied the means as well as the methods of living well, hence liberally. A famous Roman orator expressed this thought in the right sense when he said, "Economy is of itself a great revenue." Like technique, economy makes the most of one's resources because it eliminates waste, inefficiency, and superfluous expenditure. Even today we regard domestic economy and political economy as branches of scientific knowledge without which no modern organized activity can be effectively run.

As an illustration of the results of a lack of practical training in the management of one's personal affairs, the following incident is offered. A lady who had always enjoyed a liberal income found herself so reduced in circumstances that she was obliged for the first time to do her own housework. Having been accustomed to think of all kinds of domestic service as menial, she rebelled against her lot, and the modest income which she still had now spelled to her only poverty. On a certain occasion when visited by a friend, she was engaged in making over a worn kimono with some inferior materials. A year or so later, in an examination of her possessions, there were found no less than five good kimonos which had been hidden away and forgotten. This woman's lack of appreciation of what she actually had in her possession was no doubt the cause of much of her anxiety and physical suffering.

We often hear it said, "If you want a thing done go to a busy man," the implication being that most busy people value their time so highly that they learn how to make the most of their moments, and in consequence they always have plenty of time for needful things. On the contrary, the one who does not value his time is apt to waste it, and consequently never has enough time to do anything well. In the parable of the talents we read that the one wasted or unused talent was taken away from the one who had buried it in the ground and was given to the one who had used and multiplied his talents. The lesson derived from this parable is applicable to any trust or stewardship, including the appreciation and use of our own God-given faculties and opportunities.

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, teaches the divine Principle and practice of true economy. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy points out the superiority of the truth as a remedy for all human ills, and assures us on page 423 that when those concerned in a case are relying on Truth "both Science and consciousness are now at work in the economy of being according to the law of Mind, which ultimately asserts its absolute supremacy."

This statement is being fulfilled today, for we are living in an age which calls for scientific control of all forms of activity. Moreover it is becoming apparent that the so-called human mind is unequal to the task of even individual self-government, much less to the responsibility of regulating national and international affairs. Mrs. Eddy reminds us of the absolute need of divine guidance in all human undertakings when she says (*ibid.*, p. 106), "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." This conclusion is a logical deduction from both the Jewish and the Christian Scriptures, for both Hebrew monotheism and the teaching of Christ Jesus agree in the recognition that the one God is the only source of wisdom, well-being, and good government.

Christian Science turns the thoughts of mankind away from the material and finite to the infinite divine Mind as the author of all good. It discloses a new world of ideas concerning God, man, and the universe. It quickens the latent spiritual consciousness of mankind to obey the divine law, and opens up new vistas of vision and courage for those who had lost all hope of finding health and happiness on earth.

It is well known that, even now, this present world contains more than enough of the things that are necessary to human sustenance. The need of humanity is therefore the ability to demonstrate the law of true economy, and thus realize the fulfillment of the Master's inspired command and promise, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Collecting Silhouettes

TO A generation unfamiliar with the snapshot, the silhouette must have seemed painfully realistic. In comparison with the miniature and the oil portrait, it was direct and at times unflattering. Yet the art flourished, and "shadowgraphs," as they were originally called, had a great vogue. To-day they are scarce enough to make collecting interesting and decidedly worth while.

Old miniatures are costly, but silhouettes, unless the rarest examples be desired, may be purchased at comparatively moderate rates. And how well these charming things in black and white fit into the new-old room; preferably one's great-great-grandfather in queue and lace ruffles over the old desk, and one's great-aunt in the costume of 1830 hung just above it, or, better still, some quaint little kinswoman, aged five or six, in pantalets and pinafores. Lacking these, several picturesque unknowns picked up in unexpected places make an excellent beginning.

My first silhouette was a full length portrait of Thomas Cope, Esquire, of Philadelphia, by August Edouart, and its purchase was a happy accident. I was hunting old maps in a little bookshop on Beacon Hill, well known for its rare prints, autographed letters, etc. Once an engraving in color by Paul Revere hung in the window! One never could tell what might happen. I liked the Philadelphia gentleman in tall hat and long coat, although the date affixed to the signature, 1343, was rather late for keenest enthusiasm; moreover I preferred heads rather than full length silhouettes and a costume more picturesque than that of the middle of our own nineteenth century.—From "The Quest of the Quaint," by Virginia Robie. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit-Taking in Stock Market Brings Slightly Lower Prices

Commodity and Money Markets

Traders Cash In On Profits And Prices Decline

Losses Mostly Unimportant—Volume Dwindles as Values Recede

By Forrest Price

Traders turned their paper profits into cash today.

Following the good price upturn before the holiday they could not resist cashing in.

But trade quieted down considerably on the moderate decline.

Total sales aggregated 350,000 shares.

The easier price tendency was probably partly induced by the cold water thrown upon inflation talk by President Roosevelt.

Salling by the Treasury for redemption of $1,870,000,000 additional Fourth 4¼ Liberty bonds also may have had some indirect influence.

Stocks that have had the greatest upswing this week were prominent in the decline. However, losses for the most part were unimportant, and there were some good recoveries before the finish.

U. S. Smelting, McCrory Stores preferred, U. S. Steel, Case, Delaware & Hudson and McLellan Stores preferred were among the losers of a point or more. McCrory preferred dropped 3½.

As might have been expected the bond market showed a better tone. Disappearance of the inflationary probabilities had the effect of firming U. S. Governments particularly.

Among the commodities the grains lost 1 to 2 cents a bushel. Lower prices were induced in part by weakness in Liverpool wheat. Cotton also was lower.

Just what next to expect from the Administration at Washington is somewhat perplexing to business interests. It is thought that the President would like to do something to conciliate business and bring a return of confidence, but just what may be forthcoming in this direction is a little uncertain.

This situation may account in part for the rather topsy-turvey price movements in the commodity markets and for today's easy price trend in the securities markets. Something definite in the way of business policy from the Administration would be a great help.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The inflationary balloon appeared to have been at least partially deflated today, and stocks and staples yielded some of their recent gains under speculative week-end profit-taking. Equity trading, however, dwindled appreciably on the decline.

With the Administration at Washington indicating that no monetary move was being contemplated at this time, despite the murmurings from the capital on Thursday, scattered realizing on equities bought under the revival of inflationary sentiment was the rule. Some stocks were resistant, though, and others did not give a great deal of ground.

Predicted Reaction

Aside from the waning of inflationary sentiment, most market commentators had been predicting a temporary technical reaction.

Shares of Auburn Automobile ignored the rest of the market and got up about 2 points, while Continental Can and Goodyear steadied.

Those off fractionally to a point or more included U. S. Smelting, American Telephone, American Can, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Standard Oils of California and New Jersey, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Case, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting and Schenley.

Heaviness of the oils was attributed partly to the gasoline price war which is now under way. McClellan Stores preferred lost 2 points and the common was down a fraction following advices that the Securities and Exchange Commission was investigating the recent activity in the issues of this company which is in receivership.

While the President at his press conference yesterday was reported to have "laughed off conflicting reports that further devaluation of the dollar or some other inflationary step was in progress," market observers pointed out that this did not change the situation so far as a possible future depreciation of the monetary unit is concerned.

Bonds Look Better

Being responsive to a further rise in U. S. Governments rather than the heavy tone of stocks, the bond market gave a fairly good account of itself today.

A few corporate issues, notably secondary rails, were pushed backward a point or so, but most of the changes were on the up side.

Announcement of the Treasury's call for redemption on April 15 of an additional block of $1,870,000,000 Fourth Liberty 4¼ was not wholly unexpected, but nevertheless the news prompted a lively buying movement in the uncalled bonds, resulting in a gain of ½ point or 104.4.

One or two of the Treasury issues lost a little ground, but the major part of the federal list improved from 2-32ds to 11-32ds of a point. Home Loans and Federal Farm Mortgage issues were especially firm. Treasury 3s of 1951-55 rose 11-32ds, and the 3s of 1946-48 10-32ds to 99.31 for each issue.

Prime corporate loans had a good tone. Santa Fe 4s were fractionally higher at 103, and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s climbed half a point to 109½. Other gainers included Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s, North American 5s and Pennsylvania general 4½s. Southern Pacific 4½s eased about a point.

The feature of the foreign list was a sharp advance in German Government 7s on the Washington announcement that holders would receive 75 per cent of the interest payment due on Monday. The 7s, or Dawes issue, pushed up 2 points to 37½. The 5½s at 26⅞ were a shade below the previous final.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Oct. 13	Oct. 11
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	109	109	109	108½
11⅛	6	..	Adams Express	300	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
11⅜	8¾	..	Addressograph	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
9¾	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
108¼	91¾	.35	Air Reduction	400	105⅜	105¼	105¼	105¼
23⅛	18⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1500	19	18¾	18¾	19¼
8¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
14⅜	5	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
14⅜	5¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
160¾	115⅛	.6	Allied Chem	500	131	131	131	131
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	200	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20⅛	11⅛	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	300	4⅝	4	4	4
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
43½	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	43	42⅞	42⅞	43½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	44	44	44	44
72¾	44½	..	Am Crystal Sug pf	40	60½	60	60	59
38	18½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	23¾	23¼	23¾	23½
110½	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	102½	102¼	102½	102½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1800	102¾	102¼	101½	102½
148½	126⅛	7	Am Can pf	100	144½	142¼	142¼	143
33⅜	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	17¼	17	17¼	17½
63½	46¾	3	Am Chicle	400	62¼	62½	62½	63½
33½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	28⅞	28¾	28⅛	29
3	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2	2	2	2¼
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	500	6½	6¼	6½	6½
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	17	16⅜	17	16
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	14	13⅞	14	..
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	8	8½	9	..
42¼	17⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	21	20⅞	20⅞	21½
43⅛	27	.6	Am Ice pf	300	28¼	28¼	28¼	28
11	4¾	..	Am International	300	7⅛	7	7	6¾
1½	⅞	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	300	17⅛	17⅜	17½	17¼
27⅜	14⅛	..	Am Metal	300	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16¼
12¼	3⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	500	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	13¼	12½	13¼	12½
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	15	15	15	15
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	2800	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4800	18½	18	18¼	18½
25	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	20½	19¾	19¾	19¾
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5200	36⅜	35¾	36	36⅛
125	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	115	115	115	116
88½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	98	98	98	..
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	14	14	14	14
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	63	62¾	62⅞	63
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1700	112⅜	111⅛	111⅛	112⅜
13	2	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type Fndrs pf	100	20	12¼	12	12
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	400	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	400	9	8⅞	9	9
83¾	36	2½†	Am Woolen pf	200	42¾	42¼	42¼	42
4¼	2	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4½	4¼	4¼	..
50⅛	37	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	1800	11¾	11⅛	11½	11⅝
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cop	100	16	16	16	..
86⅜	56⅛	7	Armour Del pf	100	66½	66⅛	66⅛	..
6⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill A	1900	5⅜	5¾	5¾	5⅞
64⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf n	300	62	62	62	62¼
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	13¼
40½	29½	.50b	Asso Oil	10	36	36	36	..
73⅜	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	2800	53	52⅝	53	53⅛
38¼	21¼	1	Atl Refining	300	24½	23¾	23¾	24⅛
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	300	44	43½	44	44⅜
103½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1300	28¾	26⅞	27¾	26⅝
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	4⅛	4	4	4

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	8¾	8½	8½	8¼
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16¾
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	40	105	105	105	..
6⅛	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
10	5⅛	..	Barnsdall A	500	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
67½	58	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½
23⅞	6¾	..	Bendix Aviaiton	700	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12⅝
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
34⅜	26	1½b	Best & Co	100	34½	34½	34½	34⅝
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4500	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	29⅜
82	65	1½†	Beth Steel pf	300	64	62¾	62¾	63
10¼	6⅞	..	Blaw Knox	200	7¾	7½	7½	7½
68¾	44½	.3	Boeing Airplane	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	53⅛	52⅝	52¾	53⅜
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borden	1800	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	28
19⅝	8¾	..	Borg Warner	1100	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	24
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Briggs Mfg	4100	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅛
8¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	38½	38½	38½	39⅛
14½	6	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4	4	4	..
7¾	3	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
44	16	..	Budd Mfg	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
53½	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	24	24	24	25
15½	5⅞	..	Budd Wheel	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
19⅝	10½	.40†	Bullard	100	9	9	9	9
27⅜	3¼	..	Burroughs Add	1200	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3¼	⅞	h	Bush Terminal	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
4¾	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	2
32¾	13¾	..	Buterick	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
			Byers	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅞

—C—

44⅞	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	700	37	36¼	37	36⅝
6¾	2⅜	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
15⅞	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
29½	12½	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
18¼	11⅞	..	Canada Dry	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
38	28½	2	Canadian Pacific	1400	13	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
86¾	35	..	Cannon Mills	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
33⅜	23	..	Case Thresh	2300	47¼	46¼	46¾	47⅜
44⅞	17½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1100	27⅞	27½	27¾	27¼
22⅜	6½	h	Celanese Corp	2800	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞
32½	23⅜	1½	Celotex Co pf	50	97½	97½	97½	93¾
43½	30¼	2	Central Aguirre	100	26	26	26	26
7¾	3¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	1600	38⅞	37¾	38¼	39¼
48⅝	39½	2.80	Certain-Teed	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
5½	2	..	Ches & Ohio	900	43¼	43	43½	43⅜
7	2¾	h	Chi & Gt West	400	2½	2	2	2½
8½	2⅛	..	Chi Ind & L pf	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
9⅜	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1300	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½
15	4¼	..	Chi & N'western	1100	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6½
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	28	28	28	27¾
60⅞	29¼	1½	Chrysler	7100	36½	35⅝	36	36⅜
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19
2⅛	⅜	..	City Stores	11800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1¾	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	800	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
18⅛	9⅜	.50	City Stores A	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5⅛
28½	10	..	Colgate-Palm P	700	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
94	75	7	Collins & Aikman	600	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
8¾	3⅜	h	Collins & A pf	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
32	10½	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5	4½	4½	5
33¼	15	..	Colo & F&I pf	10	20	20	20	..
30	14⅜	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	18½	18½	18½	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Colo & So 2pf	70	15	15	15	..
28¾	8½	6	Columbia Gas	1200	9	8¾	8¾	9⅛
27	21½	1†	Columbia G pf A	100	67	67	67	63½
78¾	58	3.40	Columbia Pic vtc	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
35½	18⅝	1	Columbian Carb	400	67½	67½	67½	67½
107	91½	6½	Comm Credit	600	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27⅝
30	24	2	Comm Cred 1pf	70	105	104⅞	105	..
61	35¾	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	28½	28½	28½	29
36¾	15¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	47¾	47¼	47⅝	47¼
3¾	1½	.60	Commth & So	5100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
52¾	21½	.6	Comwlth & S 6%	500	36¼	36	36¼	36
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	29½	29½	29¼	29½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
17⅞	10⅝	1½g	Consol Film I pf	500	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	1900	28¾	28¼	28⅜	28⅝
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	600	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5¾	2¾	..	Container B	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	300	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	51	51	51	1½
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1800	87¼	86¾	87¼	87¼
35½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	29¼	28¾	29¼	29
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22⅜	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	1400	17½	16⅞	17	17⅜
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	800	67½	66½	67½	68
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
38	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	32	31¾	32	31⅞
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
36¼	18⅜	..	Crown Cork & S	100	22	22	22	21¾
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	300	20½	20	20	20¼
71	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	53	53	53	53¼
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	14½	14½	14½	15¼

—D—

34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	800	19½	18⅞	19½	19¾
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	600	41¼	40½	41	42
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	500	19¼	18¾	19¼	19
116	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	112
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	25⅝	25	25	25¾
46¼	22	2†	Dome Mines	700	42½	42	42	42¼
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	15⅜	15½	15¾	15⅜
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	500	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16½
19	8¼	..	Dresser A	100	11	11	11	10
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	4600	93	92½	92½	93½
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	105	105	105	106

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	800	103	102¼	103	102¼
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	600	16	15⅝	15⅞	15½
15⅞	5	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6200	25	24½	24⅝	25⅛
7⅞	3	..	Elec Boat	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
9⅛	4¼	.20b	Elec & Mus Ind	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	800	43	42½	42½	42¼
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	2500	71	70	70	..
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	200	47½	47½	47½	..
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6 pf	100	17	17	17	..
14⅜	7	.50	Erie RR	400	13¾	13	13¼	19¼
27¼	9	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
			Evans Products	700	17⅜	17	17⅝	17⅞

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
8¾	2½	..	Fed Motor Tr	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
31	20	.80†	Fed-L'd Dept Sto	400	23¾	23¼	23½	23⅝
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	29	28½	29	28⅞
30	23	.80†	Filene's Sons Co	30	25	25	25	25
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	30	105½	105½	106½	105½
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	200	13¾	13¾	14	14
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	78	78	78	..
69¼	54⅛	2½	First Nat Stores	600	67	66½	67	65½
17⅜	2	..	Follansbee B	300	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	16	16	16	16
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	12
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
50⅝	21½	2	Fox Film A	100	13	13	13	13¼
33½	14	..	Freeport Texas	800	27⅝	27½	27½	27⅝
			Fuller pr pf	10	17	17	17	17

—G—

4⅜	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
11½	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	400	7¼	7	7	7⅛
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	500	35	34¼	35	34½
10½	5	..	Gen Bronze	400	6½	6¼	6½	6½
25¼	16⅛	.60	Gen Electric	3500	18¾	18¼	18½	18⅛
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
66⅛	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1100	30¼	30	30	30¼
21	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
61¾	50	3.35b	Gen Ital Edison	100	61½	61½	61½	61½
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	100	58⅜	57¾	58⅜	57½
42	31⅝	1†	Gen Motors	10000	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	30⅜
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	102⅝	102½	102⅝	102⅝
25½	10½	.60†	Gen Print Ink	20	18½	18½	18½	19
13¾	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1000	11⅞	11½	11⅝	12
6⅜	3⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
12¢	83	7	Glidden ppf	90	103½	103½	103½	102½
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	200	17½	17½	17½	17⅞
18	8	..	Goodrich	500	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	2500	22½	21¾	22½	22
84½	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	300	74¼	74¼	74¼	72
4½	1⅛	..	Graham Paige	100	2	2	2	2
6¾	4	..	Grand Union	900	5½	5½	5½	5¼
40⅝	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	33	33	33	..
32½	12¼	..	Grant (WT)	200	30½	30½	30½	30¼
15⅝	8½	.50b	Great Nor pf	600	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16½
38¼	25	2.40	Great Nor Ore	100	11	11	11	11⅜
3½	¾	..	Great West Sug	500	29½	29	29	29
			Guantanamo Sug	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..

—H—

8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	6	5⅞	6	6
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	100	4	..	..	..
4¼	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	1½	..	..	..
96¾	74	6	Hazel Atlas	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
81½	59	3	Hercules Powder	100	83	83	83	81
101	83	4†	Hershey Choc pf	200	72½	72½	72½	72¾
13	5¾	.50b	Hollander	100	96	96	96	..
67⅛	37⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	400	45	44¾	45	44¾
8⅝	2½	..	Houston Oil new	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
57¼	38⅛	3	Howe Sound	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
12⅛	4⅞	..	Hudson & Msn	1500	52¼	51½	52	52½
24⅜	6⅛	..	Hudson Motor	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼

—I—

38⅞	13⅝	..	Ill Central	200	17¼	17¼	17½	17¾
30½	19⅝	1.68	Indus Rayon	500	26⅜	26½	26½	27¼
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	56
49¾	34¼	.25	Inland Steel	100	39¾	39¾	39⅞	40
11¼	4	..	Interlake Iron	100	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5⅛
6¼	2	..	Int Agr Corp	100	4	4	4	4⅛
37½	15	..	Int Agr ppf	100	28½	26½	26½	27¼
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	100	140	140	140	140¼
12⅝	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
37⅝	18⅜	..	Int Cement	400	21⅜

Commerce and Finance

Uptrend in Wholesale and Retail Trade More Pronounced

Business and Industry

Sharper Increase In Trade During Week, Says Review

Claims Lack of Confidence Leads Retarding Factors to Greater Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Although trend in trade movements has turned more strongly upward, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., notes that lack of confidence at present appears to be "more of a factor in retarding the rate of general business progress than the weather, rising costs, lack of employment gains, or labor difficulties."

In its current trade review of the week the agency forecasts that at the current rate of expansion, the fall peak in merchandise distribution may not be reached until November. At that time it believes sufficient momentum will have been attained to hold the advanced levels until reinforced by the strength of the holiday buying season.

Farm Payments Due

"The heavy farm benefit payments scheduled for this month will prove efficacious in cushioning any decline in buying power in industrial centers, and will carry purchasing in rural districts even beyond the generous proportions in evidence since mid-August," the review says.

"Although the volume of retail sales is running constantly above the 1933 figures, in many districts during the week demand showed the lack of the stimulation of cold weather. Reports received from all the important centers throughout the country revealed that the largest percentage of gain was in those sections of the South and Southeast, where tobacco prices have advanced to the highest point in more than 10 years, and the peanut crop will yield the first profit in three years."

In the Southwest a further expansion lifted sales above those for the corresponding week of 1933, in spite of the peak totals which were being recorded at that time.

"Warm weather throughout the middle West prevented any sizeable increase over the previous week's showing, but volume was maintained at 10 to 12 per cent above last year's," the survey continues. "On the Pacific coast retail trade generally is better than for the like period last year, but fall buying has yet to assume its normal stride.

"In spite of the continuance of the series of rainy Saturdays, which curtailed volume for retailers in the East since mid-September, October is making a more favorable showing in the comparison with the 1933 sales totals than a month ago.

Productions Increase

"Production has overtaken consumption in some of the minor industries," the review says, "while there were a large number of reports this week that called attention to increased operations. Such industries as farm implement, linseed oil, shoes and knit goods added to their working forces, while paint manufacturers recorded more orders, and paper mills noted a slight increase in business.

"Despite the recent industrial lull, employment has been fairly well maintained and pay rolls in many sections are higher than since 1931. The greatest unemployment continues in the durable goods industries, notwithstanding the financial aid extended them by the various governmental agencies."

Industrial operations have failed as yet to rise much above the level that obtained a month ago. The Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer dropped a fraction of a point during the week of 61.6 per cent of the 1928-1930 average, compared with 64.5 registered in the corresponding week of last year.

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Railroads' New Chief

J. J. Pelley

Formerly Head of New York, New Haven & Hartford, Now President of the Association of American Railroads.

Railroad Executives Form New Body And Elect Pelley Head

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The new Association of American Railroads announced today that railroads operating 83 per cent of the nation's mileage had approved its creation and that it was now in operation.

The Association of American Railroads is a consolidation of the Association of Railway Executives, the American Railway Association, the Bureau of Railroad Economics, and other railroad management groups. Railroads operating at least 75 per cent of the country's mileage had to approve the consolidation.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the new association in New York yesterday, John J. Pelley, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was elected president of the association and chairman of its board of directors.

R. V. Fletcher, general counsel of the American Railway Association, was named vice-president in charge of law. Alfred P. Thom was named associate general counsel and J. Carter Fort general solicitor.

An executive committee consisting of five members of the board of directors was named. It is composed of Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio; F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central; J. J. Bernet, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio; C. R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific, and H. H. Scandrett, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific. Mr. Pelley will serve as ex-officio chairman of the committee.

Edward S. French, president of the Boston & Maine, was named a member of the board of directors to succeed Mr. Pelley after his elevation to the chairmanship.

M. W. Clement, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was elected a director.

The association will have its headquarters in Washington and also will have offices in Chicago.

Philippine Foreign Trade Rises 22 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—During the first half of this year the Philippine's total overseas trade registered an increase of 22 per cent in value over the like period of last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

The improvement, it is pointed out, was about evenly divided between exports and imports, the former amounting to 148,588,000 pesos, increasing 22 per cent and the latter, valued at 87,554,000 pesos, making a gain of 21.8 per cent. The favorable balance of trade, which totaled 61,034,000 pesos, also showed an advance of approximately 22 per cent over the excess of exports at the end of June, 1933.

The favorable trade balance of the Philippines during the current year, the analysis shows, was due entirely to the excess of exports to the United States, as trade with all other countries showed an unfavorable balance amounting to 15,000,000 pesos. Shipments to the United States totaled 132,440,000 pesos, an increase of 25 per cent over the first half of 1933, while imports from the United States, vaued at 56,054,000 pesos, advanced 30 per cent over last year.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Nov. 10

To Produce More Wealth Objective Of Nation's Head

President Aims to Raise Prices but Is Orthodox in New Financing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—America's real need is to produce more wealth; all the extraneous subjects of price-fixing, Treasury refinancing, monetary policy, even reflation are secondary to that. So goes the real thought of the Roosevelt Administration at the present time as revealed at White House conferences and in the off-hand chatty discussions of high Administration fiscal advisers and experts.

There has just occurred in Washington one of those seasonal flutters about "inflation" which seems to occur about every three months, which has titivated the stock market, momentarily depressed the dollar on foreign exchanges and which now is coming to an end almost as quickly as it began. The real facts are fairly important, but the facts (as 'seen here) are less important than the fundamental program described above of getting America back to a large scale wealth-producing basis.

To Raise Prices

What Mr. Roosevelt did was simply to say that the policy instituted 1½ years ago is to continue. In one sense, it is "old stuff." In another sense, it is such old stuff as to be new. Mr. Roosevelt is to continue his price-raising efforts. Mr. Roosevelt is to take action to head-off inflation—he says this specifically and categorically. Put it all in brief, Mr. Roosevelt says he wants "prices to go up, but not to go through the roof." Out of that fairly simple statement has risen all the pother over "inflation" involved in the coincidence of a next-day visit of a single gold-manipulation enthusiast (Dr. George Warren) to the White House to report on his European trip, and a single administration Senator (Robert J. Bulkley, Ohio), who was more surprised than anybody when his innocent comment on the subject made front page headlines.

Aim Is More Wealth

The Administration's real objective is to put the country back on a wealth-producing basis. Only by that means, it is agreed, can the general standard of living be raised. The major facts are simple. So long as the goods produced in the nation are few, there are few goods to be divided among the 120,000,000 people. It is as simple for a nation as for a family. Just at present very few goods (relatively) are being produced, despite the fact that vast idle factories are available and there are armies of unemployed. Brookings Institution economists brought out recently that even in 1929 industries could have turned out one-fifth more goods than they did. Just at present America's income is about $285 per capita, against $320 as far back as 1900 and $473 in 1929. The paths to this goal of increasing national income and divisible wealth may be different, but it is always the same goal. That is what the Administration is striving for, and that is why Mr. Roosevelt expressed pleasure this week that the country at last seemed definitely "out of the red"; that is, national wealth had sprung up beyond national debt.

Constructive Factors

Mr. Roosevelt is getting ready for a banking convention here in the capital this month; (he took the Secretary of the Treasury and Gov. George L. Harrison of New York Reserve Bank with him week-end fishing); the Treasury announces that another $1,870,000,000 of outstanding 4¼ per cent fourth Liberties will be recalled for redemption in April to lower interest charges; the drive for higher prices receives unpleasant stimulus in Department of Agriculture announcement that drought shortage will mean meat price increases of 15 to 20 per cent next year—all these are matters of the day's news.

In addition the commissioner of labor statistics announces the second consecutive weekly decline in wholesale commodity prices, while the Department of Agriculture announces that the farm wage index is up (90 in July; 93 in October). So far as the general immediate picture goes, business (which to a large extent means "wealth production") declined in July and August, but picked up in September, and now points moderately upward. More than 500,000 idle workers got jobs back this spring, but most of them lost them again this summer; however, the situation is still better by almost 3,000,000 workers than at the idle peak of March, 1933.

Finally, reemployment in industry and government activities have put about $6,000,000,000 of additional buying power into the pockets of consumers this year with the result that retail trade is 4 per cent higher than last year—one of the brightest spots in the financial situation.

Texas King Corn Grower Plants on Sand Dunes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALHART, Texas, Oct. 13—W. J. Casey, the corn king of the Panhandle, on his 9000-acre corn farm, eight miles east of Dalhart, has proved that land with sand dunes on it as a result of dry weather and wind erosion, is easily reclaimed.

With a crawler type tractor he drags a one-way plow straight over the dune and cuts it down at the rate of 18 to 20 inches to the cut.

A lister can then be put on the land and planting proceed as in normal years.

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Corn-Hog Referendum Affords Test of New Deal Farm Policy

Early Indications Are That 60 P. C. of Ohio Farmers Will Favor 'One Contract' Plan—Only About 50 P. C. of Contract Signers Vote

By C. J. Willard
Professor of Agronomy, Ohio State University
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13—The vote on the corn-hog referendum furnishes an interesting test of the attitude of the farmers of the "Corn Belt" toward the agricultural policies of the New Deal. Ohio is at the eastern edge of the Corn Belt, with nearly half of its area more closely allied with eastern than with western agriculture. The general feeling of eastern farmers tends to be against the corn-hog program, since it increases the costs of their purchased feeds, and comparatively few eastern farmers are eligible to the benefit payments, because corn and hogs are less important there.

Preliminary figures indicate that Ohio will vote about 60 per cent for the 1935 program, and turn down the one contract-for-1936 proposal by a substantial majority. In discussing the vote some time ago, a prominent eastern agricultural paper said: "Why ask a pensioner if his pension should be continued?" Evidently the situation in Ohio is not as simple as that question would suggest.

The heavy vote against the "one contract" plan appears definitely to be due to failure to understand the proposition. Most of the voters did not have any information on the plan until the time of taking the vote. What the vote would be after better understanding is open to question, but the present vote, in the opinion of those in contact with the situation, does not represent a considered opinion.

The votes opposing the 1935 plan reflect three main situations:

1. Many contract signers had unfortunate experiences of one kind and another—arbitrary rulings, delays in getting checks, and red tape in general, which led them to say "Never again."

Campaign Against AAA

2. In several counties the Farmers' Union had put on a vigorous campaign against the AAA and all its works, and in a few counties were successful in getting a majority against the 1935 program.

3. Ohio did not suffer from the drought as much as the states to the west. Many farmers who have good corn crops to sell at the present high prices are inclined to look at the acres which grew no corn and figure how much they might have received from them. Then they say, "Next year we'll raise all we can." Following every previous serious drought and the accompanying high prices, the corn acreage the next year has been increased greatly, in the delusive hope of having a large crop to sell at a high price. The price the year following has always been low, but nevertheless the same short vision is clearly operating today.

The extent to which the vote represents the actual farm opinions has been questioned. The question of permitting nonsigners eligible to a contract to vote was left to the executive committee of the county control associations. Nonsigners were polled in about two-thirds of the Ohio counties, but they made up less than 5 per cent of the total vote. Of the nonsigners, only about 20 per cent voted for a 1935 program.

Only 50 Per Cent Voted

Logically, a man who believed that he could make more money by staying out and increasing corn acreage and hog production should vote for a plan by which others reduced production, but it is clear that this consideration influenced only a few of the voters.

Further west, where a larger proportion of the farmers signed contracts than in Ohio, it would be essentially accurate to estimate that all nonsigners were opposed to the plan.

On the other hand, less than 50 per cent of the contract signers voted. Every indication is that the dissatisfied signers came to the meeting and voted their objections, while many of those who were satisfied did not feel that it was necessary to come to a meeting and say so. A complete poll of the signers would almost certainly give a much larger vote for the 1935 program than the actual vote.

Since the two sources of discrepancy in the vote tend to offset each other it seems likely that the vote will reflect with fair accuracy the present attitude of the corn belt farmer toward the corn-hog control system, though it seems probable that there are actually more satisfied nonvoting signers than dissatisfied nonsigners.

The World's Business

Gold From the Sea

FUTURE historians may yet hail President Roosevelt as the greatest friend of gold in history. By putting a country so dominant in the world's economy as the United States back on the gold standard, he probably paved the way for the reinstatement of gold as the world's standard of value. It was touch and go a year ago last March. If the President had elected to keep the United States on a managed currency standard, he might have been responsible for a universal dethronement of gold. Instead, he put back the metal as valuer of American commodities.

But that was only one of his contributions to the restoration of the prestige of gold. In reinstating gold, he boosted its price, from $20.67 to $35 an ounce. In so doing he put up the price everywhere. For, if the United States Treasury is prepared to pay $35 an ounce to all offerers of gold, in effect he "makes" the price for the entire world.

* * *

The boost in the American price stimulated gold production in all countries. Mines which had been abandoned because of the prohibitive costs of mining entered upon a new lease of life. With the price sheet up so spectacularly, it became profitable again to work these mines. That the effect on gold production was beneficial in other areas besides the United States as indicated by the boom now going on in Canada. Not only are the gold miners prosperous, but those venturesome investors who took a chance on practically moribund gold mines have made windfall profits.

In New York recently I was told of a far-seeing broker who bought gold shares two years ago at 10 cents a share and has watched them grow to $3.70. He has already netted some $150,000 on his two years' watching. Now he is thinking of sending an engineer out to the mine to find out whether its possibilities merit holding on to his stock for a further appreciation. Naturally he is even more grateful to the President than the gold miners.

Now comes a report that gold is available out of the rich reserves of the seven seas. We are all familiar with the age-old search for a formula for transmuting the baser metals. It is almost as storied as the quest of explorers for real gold. The chemists' experiments with sea water are newer. But they may be no less entrancing.

* * *

It has always been known that gold existed in sea water. For that matter, it is everywhere—in the air, in plant soils, in the bodies of insects, in foodstuffs, even in the human body. Extraction is a relatively minor problem. What has hitherto baffled the chemists is how to make exploitation profitable. Just after the new post-war German many was handed a reparations bill of $42,000,000,000, a Berlin professor announced that he would win the money from the sea. His name was Fritz Haber, inventor of the process for fixing atmospheric nitrogen. He had sea water sent to him from all parts of the world. He found, however, that not only was there less than one-tenth of the gold content reported, but that it was not profitable to go to the tremendous labor of extracting it. Too much sea water had to be handled for too little gold. A writer recently hazarded that probably the only hope of these questers for gold from the seas was to put an ocean animal instead of a chemist on the problem. Just as sea weeds extract and concentrate the tiny percentage of iodine also dissolved in the ocean, so it might be possible to train some other underwater species to perform the miracle of attracting sea gold!

* * *

The chemists, however, are still trying to do the work unaided. For some time past very interesting experiments have been reported from Wilmington, N. C. Willard H. Dow of the Ethyl-Dow Chemical Company has now given an account of his findings to the Chemists Club in New York. Apparently he was primarily engaged in extracting bromine, used in the manufacture of antiknock gasoline. Sulphuric acid is poured into the water in the process of extracting it. It was this acid that incidentally extracted the gold. Only a few grains have so far been recovered in this way, but it is the fact, not the quantity, that has excited Mr. Dow's brother chemists. They are already calculating how much gold there is in the sea to recover. One figure puts the treasure as high as three quadrillion dollars!

But, to the layman, the possibilities of tapping such huge resources would seem to be as far off as ever. The cost of extracting the few grains at Wilmington amounted to no less than $350 an ounce. This is ten times as much as the President will pay for it. Therefore there is no need as yet to get excited with the chemists—except to wonder what would become of the gold standard if gold got to be as plentiful as cheese. Clearly we should soon stop using such a common commodity as a standard of value. For one of the attributes of a commodity used as a standard of value is supposed to be its relative rarity. That would mean an end to the halcyon days of $35 an ounce. Or, if gold remained as standard, its value, or purchasing power—a different concept from its price—would fall away. Anything that can be made as easily as cheese would soon have the value of cheese. Instead of being regarded, like President Roosevelt as friends of gold, the chemists then would be denounced as its worst enemies.

H. B. E.

Brisk Recovery Staged in Wheat At Chicago Mart

Reports From Washington Regarding Commodity Prices Big Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—The wheat market staged a brisk recovery from recent low points this week, more favorable reports from Washington in regard to advances in commodity prices, combining with a rapid expansion in flour buying to encourage buying, while a decided change for the better in the trend of prices abroad also was a sustaining influence.

Much recent selling of longs has been due to the weakness last week in foreign markets and also to the belief that Washington did not want to see any material advance in grain prices.

With fear eliminated on both of these points, there was much more confidence on the buying side.

In addition to these influences continued dry weather over the hard winter wheat sections of the West and Southwest, where subsoil moisture is deficient, inspired considerable buying of the July delivery of wheat.

Farm Reserves

Further help came from the government October report showing farm reserves of only 234,000,000 bushels of wheat, contrasted with 310,000,000 bushels a year ago, while in corn and other grains buying broadened rapidly, making for strong markets in all grains.

Cash prices for wheat hold strong relative to the futures, with visible stocks decreasing at a time when usually they are increasing, and receipts also falling off compared with last year. Visible stocks of wheat are now 36,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

Sales of flour last week were the largest in months, buyers in general taking hold, apparently being of the opinion that the decline in wheat had discounted all bearish influences.

Export sales of Canadian wheat also increased materially, which helped change sentiment to a great extent also. Argentine wheat is still selling much below the price of Canadian wheat, but there has been good buying of both Argentine and Australian wheat by China.

This last development confirms the reports that eastern Asia is short of rice and wheat and will be a good buyer the coming season.

Imports Not Threatened

Domestic conditions are bullish enough to encourage buying so long as the foreign markets keep even with our advances, so that imports of grain from abroad are not threatened.

Liquidation in coarse grains came to a halt coincident with the turn in wheat. Buying broadened, the cash demand improved, and country offerings diminished on the declines.

No change was made in the oats estimate by the Government. Buying of oats has been active enough to cause advances for seven straight days, showing the tight cash situation. Rye followed the same course as other grains.

Standard Oil Of New Jersey Again Cuts Gas Price

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey today reduced the retail price of regular gasoline in northern New Jersey another cent a gallon, making a total reduction of 4.4 cents a gallon since Thursday.

Along with other major companies, Standard of New Jersey cut the price of gas 2 cents a gallon over a wide area on Thursday and followed it up with another 1.4 cent reduction in northern New Jersey yesterday, in order, it was said at the company's office here, to meet reductions made by independent companies in that territory.

The additional reduction today brought a protest from Allen B. Tint of the Regal Oil Co. in the form of a telegram to Secretary Ickes, oil administrator, in which he said that "the entire gasoline price structure so laboriously developed over the last 18 months is seriously threatened."

It was the Regal Oil Company Standard officials said, that cut its price 2.4 cents a gallon on Thursday, after the major companies had posted the initial 2-cent reduction.

A similar situation prevailed in southern New Jersey where reductions aggregating 5.4 cents a gallon have been made by the Standard since Thursday.

The Atlantic Refining Company reduced the price of its regular gasoline a cent a gallon in Pennsylvania and Delaware, effective yesterday.

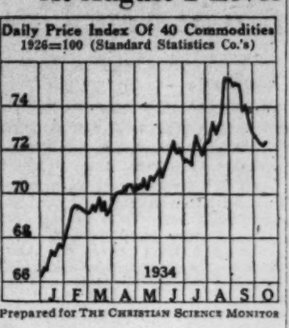
Sees Need for Stabilizing Canadian Dollar to Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 12—Trade between the United Kingdom and the dominions will of necessity increase greatly as years pass by, and for this reason stabilization of Dominion currency to the pound will be of great benefit. This opinion was expressed here recently at a meeting of the Empire Club by Viscount Elibank, chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, who pointed out that the creation of the Central Bank of Canada will make it possible for chambers of commerce to concentrate on the establishment of a stable currency throughout a quarter of the world, as represented by the British Empire

Canada was warned against entering any trade agreements with countries outside the Empire that would in any way harm the agreements made at the Ottawa Conference, which he declared to be the most successful ever held.

Commodity Prices At August 1 Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

COMMODITY prices have dropped during the past six weeks to the level of August 1, after registering their highs for the year around September 1.

Oklahoma Cotton Farmers Against Bankhead Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 13—Reduction of Oklahoma's cotton crop, estimated at only 370,000 bales for 1934, the smallest crop since the State became an important cotton producer, is bringing resentment to cotton growers and ginners. Many are outspoken against the Bankhead law and its operations.

Mr. Tom Cheek, president of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union, said a questionnaire was sent to farmers and the first replies returned showed 32 against continuation of the law next year and only one farmer in favor.

Cotton farmers reduced their acreage and received some reduction payments but the drought came along and cut production so much more that gross income is shrinking rapidly despite higher cotton prices.

Oklahoma cotton farmers hold many thousand cotton exemption certificates because their production was below their quota, but their prospects now are for getting only $4 to $5 each, instead of the $25, estimated at the beginning of the season.

Operators of more than 100 cotton gins have decided the loss for the year will be less if they keep their gins closed for the season, and have obtained the corporation commission's permit for such closing, despite increases of about 40 per cent granted in ginning rates.

AAA Disbursement Over $453,300,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Disbursements of $453,308,068 to American farmers by the AAA up to Oct. 5 is reported by the Farm Administration.

This sum represented $352,000,000 in retail and benefit payments and $101,308,068 in purchases of hog, wheat, butter, cattle and seed surpluses. The total was declared by the AAA to be only part of the $799,000,000 to be paid out to farmers, most of it before Dec. 31. In addition cotton farmers holding options in the cotton pool will receive approximately $76,000,000.

Of rental and benefit payments distributed to Oct. 5, cotton farmers received $167,403,516; wheat producers, $85,005,594; tobacco producers, $30,478,733; and corn-hog farmers, $69,921,723.

Department Store Sales Present A Divided Picture

Farm Purchases Increase While Buying Less in Industrial Areas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—A divided picture of increasing farm purchases and declining buying in industrial areas is presented by the Federal Reserve Board in figures showing the value of department store sales in September, as compared with a year ago.

Federal Reserve districts that have received large benefit payments from the Government's crop restriction program reported heavy gains in sales value.

The Dallas district, comprising a large cotton-growing region, reported an increase of 35 per cent.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Atlanta districts, all important agricultural areas, showed gains of 21, 19, and 18 per cent, respectively.

In the Boston, New York and Philadelphia districts, where industrial activity predominates, declines were registered. Boston sales were eight per cent less than a year ago, and those of New York and Philadelphia shrank 2 per cent each. The gain at Cleveland was only 1 per cent.

The net increase in sales value for all districts was 4 per cent, although this would be raised to 9 per cent if allowance were made for the fact that there was one less trading day in September this year as compared with 1933.

September sales increases over those for August, but the gain was less than seasonal, and the board's seasonally adjusted index dropped from 79 to 76.

The percentage of increase or decrease from a year ago for the 12 districts was given as follows:

Boston, decrease 8; New York decrease 2; Philadelphia, decrease 2; Cleveland, increase 1; Richmond, increase 9; Atlanta, increase 18; Chicago, increase 11; St. Louis, increase 21; Minneapolis, increase 13; Kansas City, increase 19; Dallas, increase 35; San Francisco, increase 4.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Music Heard Again in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

GETTING away to a brisk start, the new musical season offered its first symphonic concert on the evening of Oct. 4, when the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, in Carnegie Hall, began its thirty-weeks series. The first major recital, Fritz Kreisler's, followed close on the heels of this solemnity in the same hall the following Saturday afternoon. Otto Klemperer, conducting during the present month for the Philharmonic-Symphony, built his initial program around a "symphony" by Paul Hindemith, entitled "Mathis der Maler," which had not been played in America before.

This procedure was natural enough because Mr. Klemperer has been officially denominated the Philharmonic-Symphony's seasonal's "spokesman for the internationally modern composer," and the so-called "symphony" is an instrumental integration from an as yet unfinished opera of the same name by the foremost modernist among the younger German composers (Hindemith will be only thirty-nine next month).

Mathis der Maler is none other than Matthias Grünewald, the great Rhenish painter of the early sixteenth century, whose masterpiece at Colmar in Alsace, the triptych of the Isenheimer altar, has inspired not only Hindemith in this "symphony," but also the German-American composer, Werner Josten, in his "Concerto Sacro," the first part of which Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra brought out last season.

* * *

The three instrumental excerpts from the opera constituting the "symphony" (which is not at all a symphony in the strict nineteenth century sense) are entitled respectively "Angelic Concert," "Entombment" and "Temptation of St. Anthony," following the panels of the triptych, and the listener is explicity warned that Hindemith is not here attempting to reproduce the altarpiece in terms of tone, but rather to express faithfully his own emotions in the presence of this masterpiece of ecclesiastical painting.

It may seem surprising enough to find the ruthlessly objective modernist thus communing with his own soul. We recall his impudent stage piece, "Neues vom Tage" (News of the Day), described as "something between an opera and a newspaper," with its choiring typists and the heroine's famous "bathtub aria" in praise of hot water! We recall the steely "dissonant counterpoint" of his instrumental pieces. But we should remember also that he is the composer of the tenderly felt "Marialeben" cycle and of certain exalted pages in the oratorio "Das Unaufhörliche" (The Everlasting).

To one listener, (who, by the way, is always distrustful of first musical impressions) "Mathis der Maler," while admirably made and at times indisputably beautiful, lacks individuality—in any case, an ultra-modern individuality. And it was neither the "Angelic Concert," with its skillful use of the old German song "Es sungen drei Engel" as a cantus firmus, nor the "St. Anthony" section, introducing the hymn "Lauda Sion Salvatorem" and ending in a resounding Hallelujah, that impressed the listener most, but the fine melodic lines and soft grisaille of the "Entombment." Under Mr. Klemperer's authoritative leadership the orchestra gave a most sympathetic account of the new work.

* * *

The towering batonist, who had not conducted in New York since his second season here as guest of the defunct Symphony Society, in the spring of 1927, and who still, thanks to his prodigious stature, dispenses with the podium as well as with desk and score, made an even stronger impression in the Second Symphony of Sibelius, which concluded the program. Rarely is that glorious piece presented so magnificently. The opening, and only other, number was Arnold Schönberg's orchestral transcription of a prelude and a fugue for organ, both in E flat, by Bach. Here the orchestra had not quite struck its stride, and some details of the transcription itself are assuredly open to question by devout Bachians.

Fritz Kreisler's recital was a heartening event not only because it exhibited to advantage the unique art of the violinist, but because the audience was so large that part of the stage had to be used to accommodate it. Evidently there is little danger of the concert of distinction dying out for lack of patronage. Mr. Kreisler set an imposing array of classics before his listeners—Handel's A major Sonata, Bach's B minor Partita for solo violin and Mozart's G major Concerto—before turning to such lighter matter as an arrangement that Erich Korngold has made for violin and piano of the suite derived from his incidental music to Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" and arrangements by Mr. Kreisler himself of two Dvořák's

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Otto Klemperer

Slavonic dances and of a dance from Manuel de Falla's opera "La Vida Breve."

This week's music has brought forward a young cellist of promise, Flori Shorr, who gave proof of the fine schooling she received at the Paris Conservatory in a program devoted mainly to Sammartini, Haydn and Brahms in a first local recital on Oct. 9 at the Town Hall. And the week has likewise witnessed one more attempt—this time by that veteran impresario, Max Rabinoff, and his new Cosmopolitan Opera Association—to acclimatize opera to the vast Hippodrome. Mr. Rabinoff, in the case of this "civic non-profit-making organization" (to quote the program) has provided a better orchestra and more careful staging than Hippodrome opera had afforded previously, and he is also charging a $2 top instead of $1.50 or $.99.

The "Carmen" of the opening night (Oct. 8) suffered particularly from the unsatisfactory casting of three of the four chief parts. Only Armand Tokatyan, former Metropolitan tenor, fulfilled the requirements of his rôle (Don José). Especially disappointing was the unmusical Carmen of Coe Glade. The following night more pleasure was had from a modest representation of "Boris Godounoff" (in Russian)—modest, yet distinctly what the Germans call "home-baked." Here Max Panteleiff was impressive as the tormented Tsar. The fate of the Rabinoff venture hangs, however, on future developments.

Mr. Stokowski Obliges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE Philadelphia Orchestra began its thirty-fifth season on Oct. 5, with Leopold Stokowski conducting before a capacity audience. The permanent leader of the orchestra was greeted with an ovation.

The two first numbers of the initial concert were by Sebastian Bach, both in orchestral garments devised by Mr. Stokowski. The first was the chorale-prelude "Ein' feste Burg," which begins with a solemn enunciation of the theme in the brass instruments. This is taken up by the wood-winds immediately and then by the strings, the whole terminating in a tremendous climax in the full orchestra. The orchestra played exceptionally well for a first concert after the long summer vacation, especially with regard to the tonal quality and the balance of the various sections. The effect produced by the chorale-prelude was sufficiently great to restrain the audience from applause.

The second number was the "lesser" Fugue in G minor, a work of the Weimar period and so called to distinguish it from the gigantic fantasia and fugue in the same key which came later in the composer's career. The feature of Mr. Stokowski's transcription was the brilliance of the instrumentation and the fact that, despite the rich and varied counterpoint, the principal theme always maintained its correct relationship to the work as a whole.

The feature of the concert, however, was the "Pastoral" Symphony of Beethoven, the most difficult of any of the Beethoven symphonies to make interesting to an audience, because of its length, the numerous repetitions of passages, notably in the long slow movement, and the generally calm character of the work, except certain places. However, Mr. Stokowski sustained interest from the first note to the last.

This was done partly by maintaining tempi throughout which prevented the "dragging" so common in readings of this symphony, and although the interpretation held closely to the text, it was nevertheless highly individual. Fine emotional effects were secured by the conductor in the slow movement and in the choral part of the finale. Mr. Stokowski also made the slow movement, "By the Brook," very interesting, despite its length and repetitions.

The novelty was a number given for the first time in Philadelphia, this being the Prelude to Act I of Hans Pfitzner's opera, or "musical legend" as the composer terms it, "Palestrina." The music is contemplative in character, as befits the somewhat somber character of the first scene of the stage work, is well written from the technical standpoint and is orchestrated with moderation (for a modern romanticist) and with a full knowledge of modern orchestral effects. The thematic material is not strikingly original and there is generally an absence of modern harmonization, although touches of it appear here and there. It is excellent conservative modern music, and was well received by the audience.

The concert closed with an admirable reading of Strauss's tone poem, "Tod und Verklärung," a work in which Mr. Stokowski is at his best. He showed his usual keen feeling for nuance and the many climaxes were beautifully built up, although none was overdone and each had its proper position in relation to the whole composition.

S. L. L.

Koussevitzkyan Inaugural

By L. A. Sloper

FOR curtain-raiser to the fifty-fourth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Oct. 12) in Symphony Hall, Boston, subscribers were offered a new composition by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, entering on his eleventh year as director. This work was a Passacaglia composed in the same summer of 1930 in which he produced his Overture for the fiftieth anniversary of the orchestra. The Passacaglia is based on that Russian traditional theme which is employed in the Coronation Scene of "Boris," and in the Beethoven E minor Quartet, op. 59, no. 2. There are 16 variations followed by a double fugue in which the first theme is combined with a new one.

According to the program notes, Dr. Koussevitzky's aim was to give "a synthesis of his own orchestral experience, as well as the ample technical resources of the present-day orchestra." In order to display the full sonority of the orchestra he has demanded a very large instrumentation, including bells, piano and organ in addition to a full complement of the more usual instruments. He did not require wooden blocks, typewriters or motor horns. The work is conventional in form, of good workmanship and well calculated in its effects. In no wise modernistic, it pays the composer's respects at once to classic formulas and to Slavic sonorities. It piles Tchaikovsky on Bach.

Oddly enough, this superimposition left the Friday afternoon audience quite calm, as one who should say, "You can't excite me; I've heard the '1812' Overture and the 'Bolero.' The conductor, who had been politely received by a standing house, was recalled only once after the exhibition of his creation. He recognized the important contribution of the players by sharing with them the applause. The orchestra, with few changes in the ranks, was, as usual in recent Octobers, in mid-season form.

The program continued with Borodin's Symphony in B minor and closed with the Symphony of César Franck. The Borodin item, though not the most exciting work ever conceived for an orchestra, was worthy of revival, as representative of the Russian National School. Franck's composition is not representative of the French genius at its best. Its thematic banality, its diluted Wagnerism, its garrulity grow more conspicuous with the years. Not even the dramatic reading of Dr. Koussevitzky can save it any longer.

A Traveler in Wonderland

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

ARNOLD L. HASKELL begins the first chapter of his "Balletomania" (London: Gollancz. 18s. net; New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.75) with the affirmation: "It is my firm belief that human society is divided into three distinct castes: Russian dancers, dancers and very ordinary people." By the time the reader who belongs to the third category has reached the end of this exciting book he will admit, a little perhaps enviously, that he is a very ordinary person indeed. Not for him the "free pass" possessed by the author to a glamorous fairyland of movement, color and music where exquisite youth treads lightly, a land fiercely guarded by gruff, taciturn dragons disguised as stage-door keepers. It is true that by a financial allocation we very ordinary people are permitted to gaze at this enchanted world through a proscenium window, but, alas, we remain outside, neither in this world nor of it. Mr. Haskell, however, seems to have passed its magic portals as easily as Alice stepped through her looking-glass and, happily for his readers, has managed to combine a vehement enthusiasm with not a little of her detachment.

His book is frankly written from a personal angle: "The angle of a man madly, but let us hope not blindly, in love with a certain conception of ballet, and consequently uninterested in, and even hostile to, many other forms of the dance." He is perfectly aware, of course, that this conception of ballet and the dance and even his hostilities are shared by the two greatest living choreographers—Fokine and Massine—both of whom are highly critical of the new central European dance of Wigman, Laban and their followers. Fokine, in a conversation with the author, describes it as "a development of dilettantism unparalleled in the history of the dance, a definite step back. This so-called innovation is built upon a total absence of the grammar and syntax of dancing, and, in order to revolt against anything, it is essential to know it in close detail, perhaps even more thoroughly than its devotees. Musically it is wretched. I find this association with percussion and undeveloped music highly significant."

* * *

This great authority declares that the "new" school is, in every way, hopelessly old-fashioned and gives a merciless analysis of the "technique" of one of its chief exponents. Apart from its other qualities Mr. Haskell's book is valuable because it is based on a sound conception of ballet and the dance. One of its most illuminating chapters is that on the four choreographers, Nijinsky, Fokine, Massine and Balanchine.

Although he expressly disavows the intention of presenting a history or a complete survey of contemporary ballet, Mr. Haskell covers a very wide ground. "One . . . two . . . un . . . deux . . . Rass-Dva." We find him in Astafieva's studio in the King's Road, Chelsea, with a boy, Patrick Kay, and a tiny girl, Alice Marks, who are now known to all the dancing world as Anton Dolin and Markova. Astafieva came from the Imperial schools and many of us remember her as a principal in the Diaghileff Ballet—and talking volubly with large gestures in the little restaurant near her studio. She was the first Russian to open a school in London, which, later, the French writer, André Levinson, was to acclaim as the ballet center of the world. She grounded the author in the technical foundations of the dance and it is no idle tribute when he says: "Since then I have met in nearly every company in the world some one who worked in the studio at that time." No "balletomane" could have enjoyed a better start. He found here the key to fairyland.

Soon—in 1925—we discover him in Monte Carlo, the winter headquarters of the Russian Ballet—"a paradise for both dancer and 'balletomane'"—where the great maestro, Cecchetti, stamped, spluttered, shouted and daily threw his little cane at members of the company in his classroom, a cellar of the Casino. In Monte Carlo, 1925, "all was pure ballet magic," ecstatically exclaims our author. We overhear Cecchetti giving his opinion of Nijinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" to Diaghileff himself: "I think the whole thing has been done by four idiots. First: M. Stravinsky, who wrote the music. Second: N. Roerich, who designed the scenery and costumes. Third: M. Nijinsky, who composed the dances. Fourth: M. Diaghileff, who wasted his money on it."

After Diaghileff there was a long period of waiting, during which the author takes a hand in organizing the Camargo Society, which "wound up magnificently with two performances at Covent Garden." We are given some excellent and sympathetic criticism of the Vic-Wells ballet and Marie Rambert's Ballet Club with their talented young choreographers and dancers—among whom are Frederick Ashton and Diana Gould. In this survey of ballet in England the author's praise is all the more valuable because it is cautions. He views its achievements "from the absolute standards of the main tradition."

* * *

On July 4, 1933, the magician suddenly waved his wand and our author found himself home again in fairyland. The "Babies' Ballet," otherwise known as the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo—the principals being anywhere between 13 and 17 years of age—once more opened the gates of rhapsody with the nostalgic melodies and rhythms of Chopin's "Les Sylphides." Instantly he was ready to follow his idols anywhere, everywhere. Indeed he followed them to America and was rewarded by finding "something absolutely new in dancing" in—Lenox Avenue, New York. The chapter on "Contrasts" is extremely interesting.

Youth is a quality in dancing that always enhances its charm. Irina Baronova, Tatiana Riabouchinska, Tamara Toumanova and David Lichine are, Mr. Haskell reminds us, giving English audiences their first opportunity of watching dancers in the making—a fascinating experience. He asserts that when we recall there are fewer truly great dancers than virtuosos of the piano or violin, that "a Baronova is as amazing in her depth of expression as a Menuhin and as brilliant and rare a phenomenon, and that there are far fewer choreographers than playwrights, composers, and painters, all first cousins—then we can realize that the dancer has still truly to be discovered, even by her most enthusiastic admirers."

Mr. Haskell's new admirations do not displace but rather enrich those of old. He gives a discriminating study of Pavlova, that genius who was "almost her whole life associated with mediocrity" in music and décor, and does justice to such "old-timers as the amazing Englishwoman, Sokolova, Woizikovski and the youthful Danilova, with others too numerous to mention. But he still has an eye on the future and the nurseryful and more—including a mischievous, apple-cheeked Russian girl, T. Stepanova—which in a few years will be rivaling his present favorites. In ballet and the dance the end, he believes, is the beginning of a new story, characteristically adding: "I will stay to learn." Musicians will hope that this praiseworthy threat promises a fuller realization of the function of their art in ballet. Is not Fokine quoted as saying that décor is of lesser importance and Balanchine as declaring that it is the music that dictates the whole shape of the work? But this delightful and indispensable book is by a long way the best and most comprehensive yet written in English on the ballet.

A Yeats Play Revisited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

FOLLOWING what may be described as now become the established custom at the Abbey Theater, when an American tour is in prospect, the weeks immediately preceding the recent departure of the players were given over to performances of those works to be presented in America. Apart from the fact that this method is of value to the casts and that it gives new members an opportunity of settling down in their parts, it enables Dublin audiences to see again some old favorites. The strange thing is that these seems to take on a new freshness and to go with a swing which is lacking when the plays are revived as part of the regular season. In the latter case, the players give the impression very often of being bored and of playing mechanically. In these preparatory performances, however, there is a different spirit and both players and audiences enjoy themselves thoroughly.

The closing program was made up of Lennox Robinson's "The White-headed Boy," preceded by W. B. Yeats's "The Resurrection." On the fall of the last curtain, the audience said "Au Revoir" in a manner which had a visible effect upon several of the company lined up across the rear of the stage. Mr. Robinson came out from the wings and, on behalf of the players, made one of the most graceful little speeches ever heard on the Abbey stage. When he had finished speaking, the curtain was again held while the audience sang "Come Back to Erin." Afterward, the individual members of the company held farewell receptions in their dressing rooms.

The purpose of the present writing is to record new impressions of "The Resurrection", which Mr. Yeats has revised considerably since its original production a few months ago. Then, as I previously commented, the play was obscure of motive and intention and it left more or less an impression of doubtful taste. The alterations have removed this impression, and I came away from the play with the feeling that "The Resurrection" is a little sermon in dramatic form. Mr. Yeats avoids preaching directly. As a matter of fact, he makes no attempt to stress his purpose. He contents himself with revealing the loss of faith which was the reaction even if the Eleven during the days which elapsed between the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. Then comes the newly-risen Jesus into their midst and there is an immediate restoration of faith and confidence. The closing speeches, as included in the original play, sounded satirical and suggested that Jesus's sacrifice had been vain. Their excision makes the play acceptable as an addition to sacred drama.

The cast for America is composed of M. J. Dolan, as the Hebrew; F. J. McCormick, as the sophisticated Greek, and Denis O'Dea, as the Syrian. The diction of these three permitted every syllable of the poetic dialogue to be heard and appreciated.

J. J. H.

Sydney Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

FLORENCE AUSTRAL has given three more concerts in the Sydney Town Hall. The hall was filled on each occasion. Songs by Brahms, Schumann, Wolf and Richard Strauss were beautifully sung. A French group was received with warm appreciation. Many encores were given. The "mad" scene from "Lucia" was sung with superb ease at two concerts. John Amadio played the obbligato. He played also several solo numbers. Raymond Lambert was the efficient pianist.

At the fourth chamber music concert, given at the Conservatorium by Gerald Walenn, Lloyd Davies, William Krasnik and Gladstone Bell, members of the Conservatorium String Quartet, Beethoven's Quartet in C Major (op. 59, no. 3) and the Piano Quintet in E Minor by Frank Hutchens were the principal events. Delius's violin Sonata in C Major was played by Messrs. Walenn and Hutchens.

The fifth subscription concert was given at the Conservatorium by the Orchestra under the baton of the director.

Beethoven's "Leonore" no. 3 was the opening number. The Siegfried Idyll (Wagner) the symphonic poem, "En Saga" (Sibelius), and Lalo's Violin Concerto in F Major (first performance in Sydney), with Florent Hoogstoel as soloist, were the orchestral numbers. Miss Ida Turnbull sang the arias "Voi Che Sapete" and "Deh Vieni" by Mozart.

The Sydney Town Hall was packed to hear Mr. Leff Pouishnoff play, and conduct from the piano, three concertos. The orchestra, drawn for the occasion from the musicians' union, rose to the occasion and responded to the clear vision of the conductor.

The first concerto, Mendelssohn's G Minor, suffered by being the first, and because the lid of the piano had to be kept down for the conductor to be seen. Liszt's E Flat Major was played with power and brilliance. The Rachmaninoff C minor (op. 18) stirred the audience to an expression of extraordinary warmth. Mr. Pouishnoff was recalled again and again.

On Aug. 25 the opening concert of "Music Week" was given by the Conservatorium Orchestra and Choir, under the director at the Conservatorium. Brahms's "Requiem" was the principal event.

The "First Australian Ballet," under the direction of Miss Louise Lightfoot and Mr. Misha Burlakov, presented three ballets at the Conservatorium—"Coppélia," "Krishna and Rhada" and "Autumn Leaves." The scenery was designed by Miss Jean Bellette and Mr. Don Finley.

Miss Irene Vera Young and her Motion Choir gave a recital of modern German dance at the Conservatorium. Miss Young is expressing definite ideas in a form of art new to Sydney.

Art in Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

AN INTERESTING recent exhibition was that of the Contemporary Art Group. It is modern in tendency without being extremist.

George Bell's drawings are sound in form, and the absence of dark shadows in his figure studies—notably the "Halo Hat" and "Girl with Fur"—without sacrificing the form gives beauty and brightness to his color. E. Alsop in "Saturday at St. Kilda" and "The Surfers" shows she can handle groups of figures capably, though the former picture is unpleasant in color. The best nude is one (No. 30) by W. Frater, who also shows a fine landscape.

Arnold Shore's study of "A Gentleman" is excellent in characterization, and "Quinces" is brilliant, but Mr. Shore's "Street Incident," depicting a crowd of people watching the excavations for a building, suffers from the monotony and sameness of the pose and heights of his figures, as if all were from one model. This young artist is, however, evidently in earnest. He is devoid of affectation and he draws well.

Eric Thake's so-called "abstract" compositions are neither abstract nor realistic. Isabel Tweddle contributes numerous slight sketches—impressionistic and personal—but her best effort, "Portrait of Mrs. Clara Finns," shows what she can and should do in the more serious walks of art. The character of her sitter is subtly rendered. E. W. Syme has a fine sense of decoration, shown in the excellent landscape design, "Yallourn." Praise should not be omitted for some excellent life drawings of which one of a "Reclining Figure," by Rah Fizelle, is notable for its expressive pencil line.

A Survey of Still-Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

AN EXHIBITION tracing the development of still-life from seventh-century China through the Renaissance to the present day, now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, is said to be the first of its kind ever attempted in the United States.

Especially pertinent in view of the place held by still-life in contemporary art, the show reveals how, through the centuries, this form of art expression has found parallel stimuli in absolute realism, and in an adaptation of natural forms for design purpose.

One is conscious also of the debt owed by twentieth-century still-life painters to the art of the Orient.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the exhibition is the manner in which it brings together for purposes of comparison or contrast the decorative use of still-life in pottery and textile, and its pictorial use in painting. While old Dutch painters were lavishing the utmost realism upon dew drops and flies on grapes, potters turned to a less literal adapting of forms, and to a brilliant range of pigments, often unnatural, in their designing of plates.

The student of art who finds in the modern still-life a break with tradition, nurtured through the laboratory experiments of Cézanne, Van Gogh and Matisse, will discover in the vivid designing of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century pottery the same spirit of daring, and must realize that what was accepted as a convention in ceramics was repudiated when transferred to canvas.

* * *

The modern still-life is thus seen not so much as an innovation as an adaptation—a taking over by the painter of a degree of design and color freedom already allowed the potter.

Going back to the era of Jan Weenix and Franz Snyders one finds a riot of realism, often exquisitely minute. The skill of these old masters and their keenness of vision present technical feats that may well be admired, and that fit into the period as congenially as do the revolutionary technics of the modern in the twentieth century.

Still-life, thus displayed, touches nearly the mental habits of the time that produced it. We know with exactitude the dishes and the foods served for an eighteenth-century Dutch breakfast, or spread less ceremoniously for the hurried meal of the present day. In the former era the meal was something of a rite; today it is an incident. With that change in mental attitude comes a corresponding change in still-life subject matter. The literal assembling of objects gives place to arrangements sometimes incongruous; sometimes, as in the work of Picasso and Braque, merely points of departure for abstractions. The sanctity of the literal approach has vanished. Yet even today there runs through still-life a strong realistic urge, meeting response in the painting of such an artist as Luigi Lucioni.

* * *

From the exquisite lineal, floral and fish motifs employed by the ancient Chinese, one is led through the lavish floral and fruit decorations of Franz Snyders and Jan Weenix, and the innumerable game and fish still-lifes of equally innumerable painters of approximately the same period to the dawn of the modern era in the work of Chardin, that French master of still-life, whose return to disciplined simplicity made possible the work of later experimentors.

"Venus and Cupid in a Picture Gallery," by Jan Breughel the Younger, a cluttered composition of crowded absurdities, marks the overflowing of baroque tendencies, and a realism run riot. When contrasted with the simplicity of objects found in a Chardin still-life, such a work tells its own story of excess. Back goes the art pendulum to the point of severity; from license to restraint. Then, gradually, comes back again to enrichment.

It is interesting to compare the lavish flower and fruit composition by Delacroix with earlier compositions by Snyders. One finds the same luxurious flow of objects, but with a difference—a new sense of the still-life not as a collection of objects minutely rendered, but rather as a unit of color decoration. The orchestration of still-life had begun.

As in the Chardin one finds the beginnings of much considered modern, so in the Delacroix come color hints later developed in the work of Renoir, and even of Matisse. There, also, are the undertones and overtones of color value that give richness to the contemporary efforts of such Americans as McFee and Alexander Brook.

Isolated examples of still-life, seen in large exhibitions, give no hint of the study value inherent in this phase of art development, and it has remained for a chronological cross-section, such as this, to provide the broader approach.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

New Motion Pictures

By Margaret Lloyd

Dance Counter Point

Vivacious cinematography and the flashing feet of Fred Astaire distinguish the screen rendering of "The Gay Divorcée," which came to its world première in Boston on the evening of Oct. 11. Mr. Astaire's tap dancing has form and style above ordinary hoofing. He weaves a delicious counterpoint, leaps into the air or bounds upon a table with surpassing elegance and finish. He smiles and talks, too, like a person and not like a puppet, and though singing is the least of his accomplishments, he sings acceptably—for the purpose.

Naturally such gifts draw his dancing partner, who in this case as in his first screen success, "Flying Down to Rio," happens to be Miss Ginger Rogers, into coöperative if lesser abilities. It is pleasurable to see their duet, "Night and Day," carried through to completion instead of being broken off into segments as so often occurs when the camera wanders from an arched instep here to a flexing shoulder there in its anxiety to be thorough. The big concerted number, the "Continental," is not likely to achieve the popularity of its predecessor, the "Carioca." It is neither so exotic nor so abandoned but it is well organized and directed by Mr. Dave Gould. Picture by Mr. Mark Sandrich.

The comedy of mixed co-respondents in a Brighton hotel comes off without unsavoriness and with a good deal of dash and go. One unidentified actor's brief moment was a character sketch of a philosophizing waiter. At the opposite pole of performance is the conception of the geologist-husband. Miss Alice Brady and Mr. Edward Everett Horton are cast as companion addlepates in the manner to which their audiences are accustomed. The chief appeal of this picture, however, is not farcical, but dancical. An RKO Radio production.

Wholesome Sweets

Miss Pauline Lord makes her screen début in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and because she is a resourceful and sincere actress one cannot feel her dodging the derricks in boom shots or wincing and blinking at sounds and lights and methods foreign to the stage. Whatever her opinion of play-acting versus picture-acting may be, it is not indicated in her expression, which is devoted entirely to being Mrs. Wiggs. Laughter alternates with tears in due proportion.

But there is something about Miss Lord that forfends super-sentimentality. Nor does Master George Breakston overpaint the aura of melancholy that is bound to hover about Jimmy. It is probably the director, Mr. Norman Taurog, who recommended that his head fall back on the pillow at the word "curtain fell" as his mother bravely recounts the story of the variety show from which she has been called to his bedside. For adults, Miss Lord is the saving grace of Mrs. Wiggs. For children, the story itself will be thoroughly enjoyable.

Composite of Mr. Arliss

However, lèse-majesté-ical it may be to say so, "The Last Gentleman" is a composite portrait of Mr. George Arliss in all his parts, in a period costume of present-day clothes. He is delightful to hear and to watch. His latest screen play is unobjectionable material for family consumption. But the charming qualities are all in stereotype.

Grandfather Cabot Barr is a blue-blooded Bostonian Grumpy, who makes violently rude remarks to the members of his family, yet inwardly cherishes tender feelings toward the worthiest among them. His aristocratic connections include that good New Englander, Miss Edna May Oliver, and the not-so-New England-ish little Miss Charlotte Henry, who once played Alice in Hollywood.

Grandfather Barr puts on an act even after the final curtain. His posthumous reading of the intentions of his will from a homemade and much rehearsed film is a blur of shadows among shadows. One is expected to suppose that the assembled flat screen figures of the family are three-dimensional and that Mr. Arliss on a screen within the screen is the two-dimensional shadow of his former self. Besides being perplexing, the scene is rather a jolt in itself.

Whitewashed Ladies

Two whitewashed ladies, the one of history, the other of fiction, made a recent screen bow. The first is the Mme. du Barry of Miss Dolores Del Rio, more the mischievous young woman who likes to dress up and have a good time than the wily woman who for a short space ran a kingdom. The second is Miss Constance Bennett's sad Iris March, whose green hat "pour le sport" is laid aside for more sumptuous apparel, the while she sticks nobly to the gentleman's code through the slings and arrows that assail her.

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Many Blame Social System for Crime

Prevention of Causes, They Say, Lies Deep Within the Capitalist Order With Its Struggle for Riches and Power and Attendant Evils of Greed and Avarice—Luxury Is Flaunted in Faces of the Poor

(Continued from Page 1)

changing gradually into one of social responsibility.

But relationships between the economic system and crime are being shown to be so close knit and basic that many modern criminologists discount the value of social insurance measures in coping with the causes of crime, which, they hold, lie more deeply embedded in certain philosophies and practices of the profit system.

Society Itself Is Culpable

How drastic the alterations society may be called on to make is indicated by the following statements.

Writes Dr. Nathaniel Cantor of the University of Buffalo:

"It is my guess that a more detailed knowledge of the causes of crime will reveal that our economic order is the base from which most of the crime-generating factors arise."

And Dr. Sheldon Glueck and his wife, Dr. Eleanor Glueck, in a recent study of 500 delinquent women wrote: "... in the final analysis the situation calls for a more healthy and just economic planning of society as a whole."

Many criminologists today are pointing the accusing finger at the excesses in the acquisitive system of society, which forces an army of 16,000,000 persons to subsist on public relief in the richest nation in the world; that permits 200 corporations to control 54 per cent of the national income; that permits two-thirds of the people even during normal times to exist on a bare subsistence income; that permits the children of the poor to live practically unnoticed amid the squalor and temptations of the slums.

New Approach to Reform

Students of crime who subscribe to such an interpretation urge that society stop its punitive zeal; stop merely playing the avenger; stop expecting to cure criminals faster than the system can produce them. They take the position that the more fundamental approach to the problem is to inculcate into the system as rapidly as it is possible without causing serious derrangements more justice, more equity, more kindliness.

The inevitable correlative of such reforms would be, they hold, a marked reduction in criminality, which to a large extent reflects the elements that predominate in any system.

That society must go deeper than it has so far gone is strongly indicated by the failure of the present methods to diminish crime.

Dr. Austin H. McCormick, commissioner of correction for New York City, in an exceedingly bold utterance, declared that the whole framework of criminal justice had broken down, "if it had ever been set up," that all the money and energy expended to stop crime come so late in the development of the criminal that it is doubtful if they are worthwhile, that the present efforts of police and courts are succeeding merely in checking the tide of crime without diminishing it.

Search Not Deep Enough

While such doctrine seems to be that of despair, it supports the viewpoint that the search for causes has not gone deep enough as yet and offers strong presumptive evidence in favor of those who would make the whole social and economic system stand trial.

The Gluecks in their book "500 Delinquent Women" disclose the following facts:

1. More than half of the mothers of the 500 girls worked outside the home in order to supplement the meager family income.
2. More than one-fourth of the fathers were irregular workers.
3. Three-quarters of the families at one time or another during the childhood of the delinquents had to be assisted by various social welfare agencies.
4. More than two-fifths of the homes were crowded and unattractive and many were established in neighborhoods inimical to wholesome childhood.
5. One-half of the girls had to leave school in order to earn a living only to enter upon occupations involving moral hazards.

Dependence a Big Factor

And upon turning to the Glueck's earlier book, "500 Criminal Careers," one discovers these facts:

1. Of the 500 men studied, 15 per cent had families dependent economically.
2. Sixty per cent had families that had been dealt with by some 600 social welfare agencies.
3. Sixty per cent had families in "marginal" circumstances.

Of the 1051 men admitted to Sing Sing Prison during the year ending Oct. 28, 1930, 52 per cent were out of work at the time they committed their crime.

These facts could be multiplied many, many times to prove one challenging thing—namely that there is a direct link between poverty and crime and hence between those factors in the economic system which permit poverty and crime.

When the crime is one involving theft, robbery or any offense against property, the connection is immediate and clear. Thus no one could escape the force of a mother's recent plea to Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts in behalf of her son. She stated that the destitution of the family and the example of crime in high places had led her son on the road to crime that ended in murder and the electric chair.

Crime for Profit Is Big Problem

Crimes against property are admittedly the most numerous. The Committee on Mercenary Crime says: "The crimes committed for profit constitute the only problem of crime we have."

The part played by the economic system is not so apparent, however, in crimes committed by the so-called psycopathic criminals, the crimes of passion and degeneracy.

But even here the economic inequities are found to play a part. It is cited in this connection that the vast proportion of all the criminals in America emerge from slums. The dark horizons, the squalor, the ignorance of the slums apparently manifests itself in psychopathic cases, as well as in crimes against property.

With the fact established by authoritative opinion, by data relative to the lives of men and women in reformatories and by other evidence that the excesses of the profit system are largely the cause of crime, the next two questions are:

"Why should this be?

"Why should it always be?"

Answers to these two questions have been solicited from many sociologists and criminologists, and the replies seem susceptible of classification in three groups.

Struggle for Power

1. The acquisitive system with its passion for "getting" instead of "giving" has resulted in a ruthless struggle for power, which has brought about a highly inequitable distribution of the world's goods.

2. This system, because it has been inordinately intent on accumulating property and possessions has been marked by a profound indifference about what happened to the laboring class, permitting them to live in slums, where the temptation to crime is ever present.

3. The stress placed by the system on mere material possession has dwarfed spiritual, moral and cultural developments and thus invited all the crimes that result from an unbridled pursuit of pleasure or undisciplined gratification of the physical senses.

The disproportionate concentration of wealth is discerned in the fact that 80 per cent of the people in the United States own only about 10 per cent of the national wealth, that two-thirds of the families earn in normal times only about $1300 a year, a sub-standard income. The effects of these inequities are often to place men in a state of deprivation and insecurity that breaks down their resistance to crime, to implant in men the anti-social virus of bitterness engendered by the contrast between extreme wealth and abject poverty.

Weakness of System

The weakness of the system has been manifest in the necessity of industry to discharge men when there is no work for them to do.

This weakness has manifested itself in the slowness with which social responsibility has been assumed, the tardy appearance on the American scene of unemployment insurance, old age pensions and other measures designed to give security and healthy living conditions to the worker.

At this point some elements in society may contend that no circumstance justifies a man in doing wrong. The problem of the moment is not what ought to be, but what is, and children of the slums do not, any more than did Rudyard Kipling's soldier, grow into "plaster saints." Even more specific on this point is the French criminologist, M. L. Manouvrier. He says:

"In order to escape crime and prostitution or mendicity when one has grown up in such an environment (the slums) it is necessary to have virtues extremely rare among respectable people."

Temptation a Basic Evil

Still another feature makes it unjust to be too harsh in condemning one who departs from the "straight and narrow." In the United States in particular has been stressed equal opportunity for all.

Actually, it is becoming difficult to gratify aspirations people are told they should patriotically expect to have fulfilled. And yet ironically, as several analysts point out, the fleshpots are continually being flaunted before the public. On every side the spectacle of luxury is spread before them.

It is assumed that many of these undesirable circumstances are the result of the careless, over-exuberant pursuit of self-interest, and that, by taking thought, many inequities may be eradicated. This is undoubtedly true, but there is also evident the deliberate determination of certain elements which created the abuses to perpetuate them if their removal interferes with profit.

Consider what has happened to the nation's efforts to raze the slums, the admitted delinquency areas. Slum-clearance programs have been balked in many instances by some real estate owners and "land racketeers."

Had to Fight Speculators

In virtually every slum-clearance project the Federal Housing Corporation has had to go to court to obtain condemnation and a fair price on land held by real estate groups. Hardly a speech of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, that he does not name the "land racketeers" as a prime obstacle in the way of the Government program.

Finally, the effects of a highly materialistic civilization on the spiritual, moral and cultural attitudes of men are more subtle but possibly more fundamental.

Any system wherein all men possessed security in old age, in their jobs and in their homes, wherein men lived in wholesome, inspirational environments, wherein men turned from false gods to the true values of life, would constitute, almost by description, a condition which Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has called an "utterly lovely life" in which crime would find new footholds.

Change Must Come Gradually

"Such a change," wrote Mr. Alexander Jamie, formerly director of the Chicago Secret Six," implies alteration of our whole economic structure and is therefore of necessity slow."

But society, once it has faced squarely the magnitude of its task, can set about immediately correcting the more blatant abuses of the system, in the opinion of authorities. It can study old-age pension schemes with the understanding that if the shadow of insecurity were removed from the lives of millions, the savings in reduced crime costs might finance a sensible pension scheme.

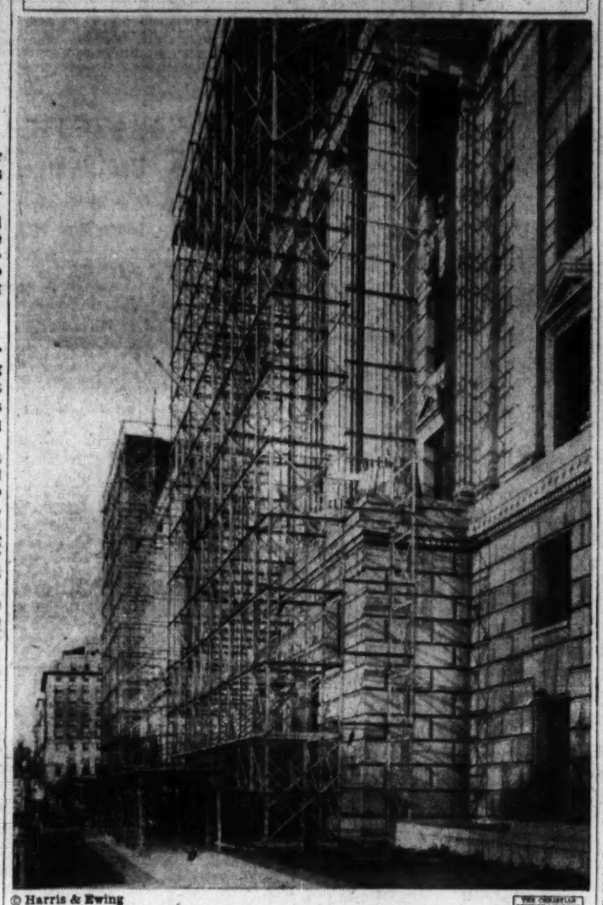
It can and should, they insist, throw aside its cloak of indifference and assume the responsibility of seeing that men are kept on the job or insured against unemployment. It can militantly demand that slum clearance programs shall not be sabotaged by men avid for their own profit. It can, by pitting its spiritual and moral resources against the drag of a materialistic civilization, correct the present emphasis on wealth and physical pleasures.

Most Crime Is Found To Be Against Property

OFFENSES against property constitute the bulk of crime, it is shown by criminal statistics. Between January and June, 1934, criminal offenses in 1307 miscellaneous cities with an aggregate population of 50,000,000, according to the uniform crime reports issued by the division of investigation of the United States Department of Justice, averaged daily:

Larceny and theft	965.5
Burglary and breaking and entering	502.5
Auto theft	381.7
Robbery	135.5
Aggravated assault	70.2
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	10.2
Manslaughter by negligence	91.1

Another Case of 'Face Lifting'



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New Department of Commerce Building in Washington

Scaffolding Erected Preparatory to Removing Blocks and Substituting Larger Ones for "High Relief."

Episcopal Church Faces Action On New Social Order

Memorial Puts Motive of Service Ahead of Goal of Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13—The fifty-first triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has before it today a memorial aiming to put the denomination on record for "a more equitable distribution of wealth, more assurance of security for the unemployed and the aged" and for "an order which shall substitute the motive of service for the motive of gain."

The memorial was presented by the Rev. Robert Rodgers of Brooklyn in behalf of the Long Island diocese and was interpreted by clergy and laymen attending the convention as a challenge to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to follow up the implications of the pastoral issued by the House of Bishops a year ago This pastoral declared that "no mere reëstablishment of the old economic order will suffice."

Ownership of Resources

According to the memorial "the present social order does not deserve to be called Christian."

"At present, the resources of the earth are in the hands of the comparatively few," it continues. "The church should make it clear at this convention whether it stands for the social ownership of natural resources and the means of production."

"We may begin by taking from the comparatively few the privilege and power which they now possess by their ownership of certain instruments of production and distribution. We have already done this in such common necessities as water supply, highways, post office, bridges, banks and schools. The process might well be extended.

"If our present industrial system depends upon masses of workers, hired when wanted, discharged when not wanted and too old for employment in what is called middle life, industry should pay the cost of this involuntary idleness and premature old age.

Permanency of Gains

"The curse of present industrialism is that it regards man as a tool for producing goods, a thing interchangeable with a piece of mechanism, a commodity subject to the anonymous element of price.

"The National Recovery Act assumes the organization of workers and the organization of employers and attempts to give rules for the industrial game, placing the Government as referee. This is a step in advance and the gains should be made permanent.

"No arrangement, however, will produce industrial peace; only a new spirit on the part of the entire community will do that. Here is where religion has a magnificent opportunity.

"A new order is emerging in America and throughout Christendom. Our interest is to see that it is not merely new but Christian."

Rejection of Pauperism

While the liberal elements in the Protestant Episcopal Church were arguing for the social order they believe right and necessary, Dr. William J. Ellis, state commissioner of institutions and agencies, was addressing a state-wide conference of directors of the New Jersey old-age relief system at a hotel close by and declaring the "stigma of pauperism" was to be eliminated in his State.

Dr. Ellis held that the idea that dependent and aged persons were failures because they were not thrifty in their younger years was erroneous, since, in many cases, their savings frequently were lost through no fault of their own.

"Allowance must be made for the physical and mental capacity of the man on old-age relief to do something toward maintaining himself," he continued. "He must be put in an institution only as a last resort."

Federal Building Gets 'High Relief' For Its Sculpture

'Low' Brand for Commerce Structure Doesn't Meet Official Favor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—One of the biggest surprises here recently has been the sudden appearance of scaffolding all over one side of the very recently completed Department of Commerce Building. Natives are accustomed to having whole blocks of old buildings disappear almost overnight to make way for gigantic new government structures. But once these are completed, they are expected to last for a time.

Hence the new scaffolding immediately gave rise to the rumor that the building had been badly constructed and had begun to fall down. Others had it that the Democratic administration didn't want to live in a building planned by Mr. Herbert Hoover and were going to take it down.

The real story finally leaked out. The pediments over the monumental colonnade adorning one side of the building were originally intended to have sculpturing in low relief. Other new buildings, however, had their sculpturing in high relief.

Perhaps Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, felt the indignity of living in a building with only low relief sculpture while Mr. Farley and his other Cabinet colleagues enjoyed high-relief adorned buildings. Anyway, it was decided to give the Department of Commerce building high-relief sculpturing. This necessitated taking out the blocks of stone now in the pediments and substituting larger ones.

The columns were first protected by great sheets of shiny corrugated iron. Huge scaffoldings then mounted before each pediment. Finally one of the largest derricks ever seen here was assembled on railroad tracks laid in the street. It seems that this derrick will lift 100-ton blocks easily and that the job only requires one lifting five-ton blocks. But it is impressive and they had this derrick. Perhaps it makes up for the length of time Mr. Roper has had to do with only low relief sculpture.

Cellar Declared Big Factor In Preserving Family Peace

So Important Is It Socially That Federal Housing Experts Let Homesteaders Help Build Them to Keep Cost Down

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Because they believe that every man ought to have a basement where he can go "when things get too hot upstairs," subsistence homestead officials have found a real problem before them.

Solving the basement problem for projects where homesteaders can only pay $1700 or $1800 for their whole house is an important job, Mr. Charles E. Pynchon, general manager of the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, told the National Association of Housing Officials here today.

"Basements cost money, but you have no idea what an important social factor they are!" Mr. Pynchon said, as he explained how the corporation is getting around the cost factor by the self-help method of letting the homesteaders do the major portion of the work, paying them partly in cash and partly in credit against the purchase price of their homestead.

To pay carpenters $1 an hour and masons $1.50 would make the price of the houses prohibitive, but usually there are enough skilled workers among the homesteaders to construct the forms and the rest can mix and pour the concrete.

Another knotty problem, Mr. Pynchon said, it fitting homesteaders into the general pattern of the locality and not be allowed to think of themselves as privileged wards of the Government.

Setting forth the progress of the subsistence homesteads movement to date, Mr. Pynchon reported 63 projects in various stages of development. Approximately 500 houses have been completed or are under construction or contract. Two dozen projects are being studied with allotments not yet made. Applications have passed the 22,000 mark and are mounting at the rate of nearly 100 a week.

The purchase price of a homestead, including house and land, seed and fertilizer, gardening tools, a flock of chickens, a pig or two, and perhaps a cow or horse, it is announced, will be not more than $3000.

Criminologist Urges Ban on 'Third Degree'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13—Elimination of the third degree as a "substitute for intelligence" from the American system of crime procedure is urged by Dr. William T. Root, criminologist and head of the department of psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, in the current edition of the Pitt News, campus newspaper.

He lists lack of intelligence on the part of some police officers, laxity of judges and the willingness of certain district attorneys to obtain convictions on any grounds as causes for the widespread use of third degree methods.

"The policy of lining up a prisoner and attempting to coerce him into answering questions until he drops is illegal," Dr. Root recalled. "The jury was instituted to try the case for the first time publicly and impartially."

Water Slow in Coming Back

Prof. A. B. Sperry, head of the geology department of Kansas State College, warned farmers normal ground water conditions following the drought might not return for two years.

Social Security Is Found Needed As Bar to Crime

Unemployment Insurance Is Urged as a Preventive in the U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—The tendency toward crime would be reduced through a system of unemployment insurance which would give a greater sense of stability to the working classes, in the opinion of Miss Mary B. Gilson of the University of Chicago. Miss Gilson, who has made a study of unemployment insurance abroad and is the author of "Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain," is well known in the field of labor relations. She believes that unemployment insurance in the United States would be a major preventive of crime.

"The man who has paid his contribution to an insurance fund and who is entitled by right to a certain amount of coverage during periods of involuntary unemployment, who knows that he can count on paying his rent and feeding his family for a reasonable length of time until he again finds a job, is not nearly so likely to turn to a criminal career," Miss Gilson said.

The picture of the father contemplating theft for his family is not so likely to be seen in communities where starvation is stalled off by the kind of aid which does not injure pride and bring the disgrace of pauperism to men out of work through no fault of their own, Miss Gilson pointed out.

To the critics who hold that unemployment insurance encourages idleness, or malingering, Miss Gilson replies that honest recipients of social insurance benefits are far more numerous than the other kind, who, as a matter of record in countries where periodical investigations of malingering are made, constitute a very negligible proportion of beneficiaries.

She is convinced "we have far more cheating in the United States where we impose overwhelming loads on case workers." If this country had unemployment insurance, she said, large numbers of workers would draw benefits they had helped to pay for, and case workers would have to investigate the need of only those who had exhausted their right to benefits or were ineligible for insurance.

"It stands to reason," said Miss Gilson, "that investigations could be more adequately conducted if the burden on case workers were relieved to this extent. "Furthermore," she continued, "when aid is received from unemployment insurance, the wife and family of an unemployed man are not made to suffer for industrial machinery which sometimes breaks down. In the case of juveniles in particular this is very important in relation to prevention of crime. Children can be assured better surroundings and be kept from influences leading them to a criminal career."

Miss Gilson said that much of the opposition to unemployment insurance comes from people who have only a speaking acquaintance with it and criticize it because it does not accomplish things it is never expected to accomplish.

"Unemployment insurance is not and should not be expected to take care of all of the unemployed all of the time," she said, "but it can take care of the front-line trenches and help workers along until they have time to find another job, which experience has shown that the majority can do before they exhaust their right to benefits under an unemployment insurance scheme."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUCTION SALES

BIG AUCTION SALE
HAWTHORN LODGE, WAYLAND, MASS.
Route 126, Old Connecticut Path
Next Mansion Inn

Summer residence of the late Judge Henry C. Mulligan. Sale of the real estate and personal property. Large manor house, barn, 22 acres on lake. Collection includes antique slant-top desk, tambour desk, sofas, chairs, glassware, clocks, paintings, andirons, maple highboy.

Sale Days: Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 16 and 17, at 10 A. M., Rain or Shine

Real estate to be offered at 2:30 P. M., October 16 (subject to prior private sale). Deposit of $300 required at time of sale; other terms at time of sale.

E. F. McGRATH, Auctioneer
Natick, Mass. Caterer

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BARGAINS in desirable English, French, Colonial furniture from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks; also NEW SIMMONS mattresses, springs, studio beds, twin beds at low prices. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 8 East 33rd, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; Gift Wrapping, Comic, Everyday boxes; bonuses; experience unnecessary; request samples. SCHWEB, 2810 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1. assortment. Also Gift Wrappings Experience unnecessary. Request samples Bluebird Studios, Dept. C86, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Many with Bible Texts, boxed and unboxed; good profit; no investment necessary. Pease Greeting Cards, Inc., 260 Laurel St., Dept. S, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENCIES WANTED

WESTERN CANADA—Would welcome enquiries from responsible firms desiring representation in this territory. Please submit full details of proposition. A. T. P., 1224 Pendrell Street, Vancouver, B. C.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BRANDON ARMS APTS.
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CORAL GABLES (Miami), Fla.—Attractive homelike apartments; newly decorated; electric refrig. Accommodate 4 adults. Maid service $18 a week. Season rental $400. MRS. KING, 472 Mendoza.

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PALM BEACH, FLA.—Attractive rooms with or without baths two blocks from ocean; permanent and transient guests invited; write for rates. 303 Royal Palm Way.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LUMBERMAN, delivery clerk, yard foreman, bookkeeper; alert, educated; 14 years' experience heavy volume retail; almost any locality. WM. MARKUS, 324 Chapel St., Hampton, Va.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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United States and Canada

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 138 Mason Terrace—5 rooms, sun parlor, fireplace, porch, garage; adults; rent $65. Asp. 1330. Evenings, Sundays.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

CLERK OF COMMITTEES

NOTICE OF HEARING

The Special Committee of the Boston City Council will give a hearing on Tuesday, October 16, 1934, at eleven a. m. at the City Council Chamber, City Hall, on the proposed rearrangement of toll charges for the use of the Sumner Tunnel (East Boston Tunnel).

For the Committee.

JOHN E. BALDWIN,
Clerk of Committees.

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Open all night
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N. E. 2nd Ave. and 19th St. Ph. 2-7532
BISCAYNE STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 28th St. Ph. 2-9563

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

ALL FLORIDA SOUVENIRS
Alligator Belts, Bags, etc., Coconut Lamps and Novelties, Ladies' Bags and Costume Jewelry.
RAY'S NOVELTY SHOP
167 E. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.
We ship to all parts of the United States

LOUIS BEAUTY SALON

Where Individual Service Is Given
PHONE 2-1853
231 Halcyon Arcade #4
Miami, Fla.

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

Clyde Court Beauty Salon

(For Particular Women)
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

AA-ONE CLEANERS
ALMA PETERS BURRIS
Cleaning—Dyeing—Alterations
1667 W. Flagler Street

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of
ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Lloyd Printing Inc.
Telephone 2-4743
Est. 1914

Phone 2-3267
Flamingo Hat Shoppe
Hats Reasonably Priced
ROSE E. WOLFORT
208 E. Flagler Street, Miami, Florida

MIAMI BEACH

MIAMI BEACH Realtors
Specializing in
SALES—RENTALS—HOMES
APARTMENTS—BUSINESS PROPERTY
Wolfson Realty, Inc.
665 Washington Avenue Ph. 51493
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

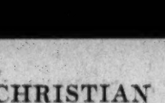
The Food Palace
Everything for the Table
ORANGE AVE. AT LIVINGSTON

SWAN'S
39 WEST CHURCH STREET
DRY GOODS—SHOES
for the Family

Meet Your Friends at
Sears
ROEBUCK & CO.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

STARR'S MARKET
(CASH STORE)
Quality Groceries and Meats
Monarch Foods
PHONE 5841 819 PALMER ST.

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176



Paint — Roofings
PHONE 3112
Mills & Nebraska
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

DATSON DAIRIES
Incorporated
Safe Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 W. SOUTH STREET
Phone 6342

New White Felts
CREATIVE MILLINERS
HATS, $1.85 up
Formerly the
LOUISE SHOP
144 N. Orange Ave., Jefferson Court Bldg.

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Roos Bakery
We Cater to Taste Retail Only
625 19TH STREET NORTH

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
First with FALL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

HOME
ECONOMY • QUALITY • SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

Princess Boot Shop
814 FRANKLIN ST., TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa's Leading Shoe Store
Sizes 3 to 9 WIDTHS AAAA to C

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

SOUTHERN • DAIRIES
Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Lew Adler
invites you to an early inspection of the new Fall styles
LEW ADLER
113 PEACHTREE

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

MACON

Macon Shoe Co.
The Store Where Quality Counts
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

Joe Kahn & Co.
"One Price to Everybody"
Newest Fall Fashions
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING—DYEING

STEWART OIL COMPANY
Gasoline—Oil—Storage
GENERAL TIRES
3rd and Mulberry Streets Phone 4116

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Solicited

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Louis G. Ratcliffe
FLOWERS
431 South Tryon Street

Reliance Engineering Co., Inc.
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-543 PENN ST., READING, PA

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/ a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

POST WANTED

SWISS LADY, well-educated, French and German, seeks position in family in England; willing to help with housework; trained in pedicure, manicure and hairdressing. MRS. M. FREI, Aarmühlestrasse, Interlaken, Switzerland.

YOUNG MAN—Swiss, seeks position in England, is willing to do any housework; would prefer Christian Science Nursing Home. MISS F. D. GEIGER, Repr., Falkensteinstr. 6, St. Gallen.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

KLIPPOORTJE ESTATE
Near Germiston
Large house and barns on 8 acres. Suitable for dairy and poultry farm, for sale. Other plots with cottages.
Apply Mason, Box 231, Germiston.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

ROBERT KLÜVER
Vesterbrogade 69 Tel. Centr. 7846
ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, RADIO
State-Authorised Electrical Engineer
(Statsautoriseret Elektro-Installatør)

CHR. C. SOLIDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 8149
Good Quality. Moderate Prices.

JOINER
A. J. LIND
Bianco Lunos Alle 9
Tel. Eva 3303 and Vester 92777
Repairing and Polishing of Furniture

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 69A.
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 88 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 30 Jahr Besteh. *Viele Anerkenn. Furniture Dealers*

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Coöp. Society "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 s-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lijnen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
PROVISIONS
COUNTRY HOUSES AT VOORSCHOTEN
For Rent or to Buy. Inf:
Baarslag's Building Trade
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435 The Hague

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Meubel-Schilder-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor. Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71, 73, 75a
Tel 554930 Giro 22578

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
SANDIG - LÜDGEN
Furs—Pelteryen
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
157 Laan v. Meerdervoort. Tel. 335231

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisörsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

A. B. JOHN LÖFGREN & CO.
DRAPERS
By Appointment to the Royal Family
Founded in 1818
Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods.
FREDSGATAN 3

WIENERSKOATELIER
Carlsson & Sandberg
RUNEBERGSGATAN 10
Executes orders for turn shoes (vändsydda) Repairs. Speciality: Turn shoes. We fetch and deliver the shoes. Tel. 214784.

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

Consul Sven M. Lagerberg
(Law Office for Overseas Swedes)
Johannespian, Stockholm Tel. 20.12.25
Commissions, Inheritance Cases, etc.

ELLEN JOHANSON
HAIRDRESSING
SCHEELEGATAN 18 TEL. 507413

Gillbergs
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

H. BLOMBERGS JÄRNAFFÄR, A. B.
Biblioteksgatan 1
Hardware and Cutlery
Eskilstuna ware a speciality
Copper Articles

KAFFEBULLEN
ÖSTERMALMSTORG 4
CAKES, PASTRIES, BREAD, etc.
Refreshments served.

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 33

SALON COIFFURE
15 Stureplan 15, first floor Tel. 116211
Moderate Prices
Real Permanent Waving from 15 kronor
BUSINESS HOURS 9-12, 1-7

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 44.448

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS — FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Photo House
AESCHBACHER
KODAKS—ZEISS
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Wollenhof
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. 23.454

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store
BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

La mode
ALICE HAFNER-BUBECK
Mottstrasse 37 Tel. 34.692

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

All Sorts of BOOKS
Obtainable From
A. FRANCKE
Bubenbergplatz 6

Everything in the Way of
CREAMS, POWDERS
etc., for the toilet
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22 331

BEST COAL
WOOD, BRIQUETTES, COKE
A. RIS-EGGER
Kohlenhandels A. G., Marktgasse 40
TEL. 21.455 and 41.061

C. HEFTI
MODES
Rue du Marché, 51, 2nd floor, lift. New installation, absolutely up-to-date.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31.521

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30. *First Floor*

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Miss F. M. Bigler
Salon de Coiffure
Nidaugasse 28

EPICERIE
E. Plüss-Stettler
UNTERER QUAI 43
Peter, Cailler, Kohler Chocolats

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE GENEVE
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Terraillet-Rôtisserie

W. BERTRAND SUCCESSEUR
RUE DU RHÔNE 82
COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.783

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

LAUSANNE

AUX DOCKS
15 ET 18 RUE HALDIMAND LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family.

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23438

NEUCHATEL

MELLES R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 1815
Beautiful Selections of Hats

ST. GALLEN

MÉNAGÈRE A. G.
Neugasse 49 Tel. 2369
HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHENWARE

DAMENHÜTE
Holenstein
POSTSTRASSE 19

THUN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

Modes de paris
bliss & co. zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats—
Furs—Long and Short Coats—
Repairs made by specialist

You will find a large choice of
GLASS and CHINA
Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte, Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32.766

Grands Coiffeur-Salons
für Damen und Herren
Sihlstrasse 35, Glockenhof, Zürich
Dauerwellenspecialist
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Modern Service Moderate prices.

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
have the
SMARTEST FASHION FABRICS
Ever Seen in South Africa
Call in and see them at any of the following Branches:
CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, DURBAN.
Also trading at
BLINMANS, Johannesburg.
Meet your friends in
CLEGHORNS CAFE

C. BOTHNER
Tel. 2-3941 80 St. George's Street
Distributor for
FRIGIDAIRE
Electric Refrigerators
PHILCO RADIOS
SAVAGE WASHERS
BEACH ELECTRIC RANGES
PIANOS by BRASTED and MONINGTON & WESTON

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1648 3 Draikow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
(Prop.) *Ltd.*
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Armour's Food Products

133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE"
Ladies' High-Class Hair-dressing Establishment. WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results. Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants. Tel. 3-4210

For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON AND SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
106/110 St. George's St. Telephone 2-3388

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings, 98 St. George's St. Tel. 2-1233.
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

DURBAN

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire — Marine — Motor Car
All Classes of Insurance.
South British Building—347 Smith Street
P. O. Box 190 Telephone 314
Agent: Mr. W. A. Burnham

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller AGENTS
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Car Electrical Repairs
Battery Charging and
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236
Tel. Add. Smithbat

Helen Gardner Salon
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Specialists
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING
57 Field St. (Next to Stuttafords)
Phone 4404

JOHANNESBURG

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORES
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS and RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
126 MARKET STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

O. K. BAZAARS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
also
"JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

INSURANCE
of all kinds
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 33-4822
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts.

FAIRHAVEN
"A quiet place of Residence"
10 minutes from Christian Science church. Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central

TURNER'S GARAGE
Specialising in
New and Second Hand Cars
Oil-Petrol
54 Cavendish Rd., Bellevue

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

DENIS WEDDERBURN
Golf and Tennis Specialist
A very large variety to choose from. Golf tuition from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
76 HARRISON ST. Phone 33-6493

CECIL BAUMANN & Co. (PTY.) LTD.
Land, Estate, Financial and General Agents
All Classes of Insurance
7 Green's Bldgs., 56 Commissioner St.
P. O. Box 2787

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

GOODRICH TYRES

are known the world over for their supremacy
Buy your next Goodrich Tyres from us. All stocks hold Maker's full guarantee and are new and fresh. Our prices are competitive with any in the UNION Railage paid to any Station in South Africa.

Brenners' Garage
89-91 RISSIK STREET

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. Box 2623 — Eloff Street

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs. May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 397 and 388 Central

MASTERSON & CO.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
Phone 24 2348 — Jeppestown

PIETERMARITZBURG

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for all
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
140 CHURCH STREET — Phone 3812

C. E. "SAX" YOUNG
Picture Framer
Art, Stationery and Sports Dealer
289 Church Street — Phone 3694

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

Overells
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGOOD SHOES

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean St., Toowong — Phone Toowong 90
Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.) Phone B 7146
Free delivery all suburbs

Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

MEN of MELBOURNE
Ball & Welch's Men's Wear Department — both Mercery and Clothing sections—are now regarded as Melbourne Headquarters for *Men's Wear of the better kind*—priced always much lower than you'd expect to pay. Our Ready-for-Service Suits for men for day or evening wear—are quite unrivalled.
BALL AND WELCH
are Men's Wear Specialists
Come in and look around at the fine assortment of sizes and fittings available. We have *your* size.
Flinders St. to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE
(Also at Castlemaine)

RAINER'S BEDDING
F4258 — *"BEST FOR REST"*
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service
18 CENTRE COURT — CENTREWAY

TYPING
General - Duplicating
Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

The Gift Shop
NOVELTIES
PICTURES
POTTERY
LENDING LIBRARY — X 3281
53 CHURCH ST.
MRS. BURLINSON — MIDDLE BRIGHTON

Regency Cafe
Tel. F-6781 — CLYDE WAY — Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
132 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

GUEST HOUSE
"MOOLA"
(Mrs. F. K. Geddes). Tel. Win. 2156. Hot water service, all home comforts. 5 Princes St., St. Kilda. 5.2 Tariff from 3 gns. weekly. Close train, tram and St. Kilda Road, Melbourne.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

Cooper's Frock Shops
31 BURKE RD. CAMBERWELL W 3104 — Frock Shop and Beauty Salon Box Hill Tel. WX 2233
SPORTSWEAR AND MILLINERY

ALL YOU NEED
In CHINA CRYSTAL TOOLS PAINTS CUTLERY
at
BRIANT'S
141 Burke Rd., Camberwell — Tel. W 2700

BEAUTY SHOPPE
for Individuality in Hairdressing MARLENE
(Miss G. V. Ansett)
3 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.) Camberwell — Phone W. 3177

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
NAARE HOOPER, L. T. C. L.
242 Fitzgerald Avenue

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
CYCLES—Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All work guaranteed.
BAKER AND COY.
130 Manchester Street — Phone 41-367

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
DIC
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Tandem Shoe Bag

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SHOE BAGS that hang in the clothes closet, and those more adventurous ones that travel about in suitcases, are usually quite different things. However, with the invention of this tandem shoe bag by Clive E. Hockmeyer, of Lowell, Mass. (U. S. Patent No. 1974156), we find that one shoe bag is expected to fill both purposes; it will hang neatly against the dressing-room wall, and then fold up in a jiffy to be slipped into a traveling bag.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Access—The first syllable has the accent, *ak'-ses* (vowels short).

***Amen**—The vowel values remain the same, *a'-men'* (*a* preferably long, *e* short; note that full stress is recognized in each syllable—the first edition of Webster's recorded the accent on the first syllable as secondary).

Canaan — *Kay'-nan* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Chastisement — The accent is on the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ment* (*a* and *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

Compassed — *Kum'-past* (*u* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

***Consummate**—As adjective, *kon-sum'-it* (*o* clipped-short, *u* and *i* short); as verb, *kon'-su-mate* (*o* short, *u* clipped-short, *a* long).

***Contrary**—Preferably *kon'-trer-y* (vowels short).

Corinthians—The *o* is as in obey.

Demonstrated — The accent is on the first syllable.

Despised — The first *e* is as in create.

Ephesians — The first *e* is as in create.

Extol — Preferably *eks-tol'* (both vowels short).

***Galilee** — *Gal'-ih-le* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *e* long). The *i* was formerly marked short.

Grievously — Do not volunteer an extra syllable; limit the word to three, *greev'-us-ly* (*ee* as in *feet*, *u* clipped-short).

***Homage** — Preferably *hom'-ij* (both vowels short). We protest for a breath of quick-long *a*, however.

***Irreconcilable**—Each *r* is sounded, *ir-rek-un-sile'-a-b'l* (first *i* and *e* short, *u* clipped-short, second *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on second syllable).

Israel — Preferably *Iz'-ray-el* (*i* and *e* short, *a* as in *chaotic*).

Magdalene — Preferably *Mag'-da-leen* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*).

***Mary**—The *a* is now supposed to be correct when sounded circumflex as in *care*. We liked—and still like—the long *a*; it helped us discriminate between "marry," "merry," and "Mary."

Master—*Mas'-ter* (*a* intermediate as in *ask*, *e* as in *maker*).

***Pharasaical** — *Fair-i-say'-i-kal* (*ai* as in *air*, first *i* clipped-short, first *a* long, second *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

Reconciliation—The *e* is short.

***Retrogression** — Preferably with first *e* short, *ret-ro-gresh'-un* (*o* as in *obey*, second *e* short, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable). Printers will note that since the pronunciation of this word has been recognized as conforming to that of "retrograde," the division of the word has been changed to ret-ro-gres-sion.

Sacrifice — As verb, it is ended preferably *-fize*; as noun, *-fise*.

Sidon—*Si'-don* (long *i*, *o* clipped-short).

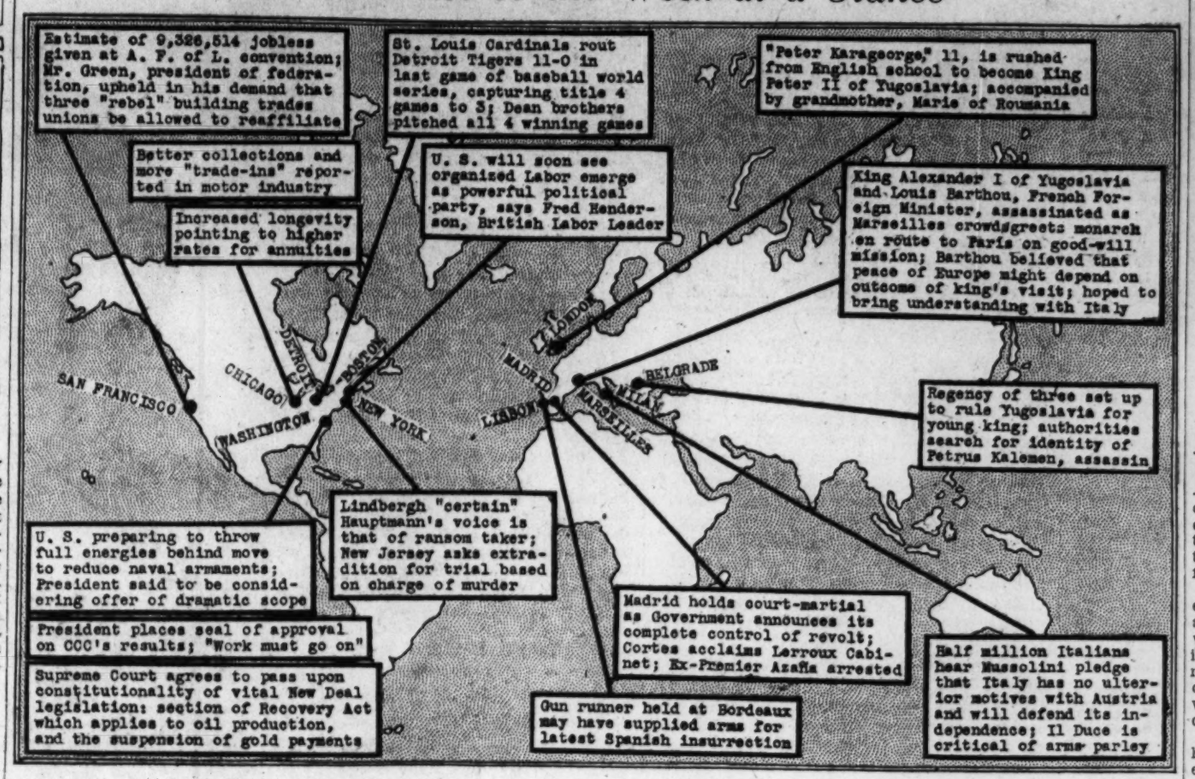
Traversing—The accent is on the first syllable, *trav'-er-sing* (*a* short, *e* as in *maker*, *i* short).

Tyre—*Tire* (long *i*).

***Vicarious**—*Vi-cair'-ih-us* (first *i* long, *ai* as in *air*, second *i* short, *u* clipped-short). The division is now vi-car-i-ous.

*Asterisks mark words which, according to first choice in the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, are pronounced differently from requirements indicated by the first choice in the first edition.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Estimate of 9,326,514 jobless given at A. F. of L. convention; Mr. Green, president of federation, upheld in his demand that three "rebel" building trades unions be allowed to reaffiliate
St. Louis Cardinals rout Detroit Tigers 11-0 in last game of baseball world series, capturing title 4 games to 3; Dean brothers pitched all 4 winning games
"Peter Karageorge," 11, is rushed from English school to become King Peter II of Yugoslavia; accompanied by grandmother, Marie of Roumania
Better collections and more "trade-ins" reported in motor industry
U. S. will soon see organized Labor emerge as powerful political party, says Fred Henderson, British Labor Leader
Increased longevity pointing to higher rates for annuities
King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, assassinated as Marseilles crowdsgreets monarch en route to Paris on good-will mission; Barthou believed that peace of Europe might depend on outcome of king's visit; hoped to bring understanding with Italy
SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO
DETROIT
BOSTON
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
LONDON
MADRID
LISBON
BELGRADE
MILAN
MARSEILLES
Regency of three set up to rule Yugoslavia for young king; authorities search for identity of Petrus Kalemen, assassin
Lindbergh "certain" Hauptmann's voice is that of ransom taker; New Jersey asks extradition for trial based on charge of murder
U. S. preparing to throw full energies behind move to reduce naval armaments; President said to be considering offer of dramatic scope
President places seal of approval on CCC's results; "Work must go on"
Supreme Court agrees to pass upon constitutionality of vital New Deal legislation: section of Recovery Act which applies to oil production, and the suspension of gold payments
Madrid holds court-martial as Government announces its complete control of revolt; Cortes acclaims Lerroux Cabinet; Ex-Premier Azaña arrested
Gun runner held at Bordeaux may have supplied arms for latest Spanish insurrection
Half million Italians hear Mussolini pledge that Italy has no ulterior motives with Austria and will defend its independence; Il Duce is critical of arms parley

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Flowerpot Covers

COMMERCIAL flower growers will tell you that plants do better in the porous common flowerpot than in any other container. Even the painted flowerpots keep out air.

One girl learned to make the common flowerpot attractive without detracting from its usefulness. She fashioned pretty crocheted raffia coverings for the pots. She made these in bright colors and open meshed. They were laced on at one side so they were easily removed if the flower needed to be placed in deep water at times. They are inexpensive and useful, two necessary items in making easy sales.

Mrs. C. D. L.

Remember?

When screens were unknown, and one person was delegated to keep flies away during dinner by swinging a stick to which were tacked newspapers cut into long ribbons? (Mrs. Lucy S. R.)

When mothers wore gray calico wrappers? (Mrs. L. R. S. and Mrs. M. N. H., Los Angeles.)

When men folks wore high boots, and had to use a bootjack to remove them? (Margaret F. S., Topeka, Kan.)

When peach seeds were made into a small basket, and were worn as charms on watch chains? (George E. H., Hempstead, N. Y.)

When all the tinware was scoured on Saturday mornings, with either rushes or brick dust? (Mrs. Bertha F. B., Calumet City, Ill.)

When "waterfalls" were the style for women's headgear, and we wore cashmere shawls and carried carpet bags? (Mrs. Ella C. D., Livermore Falls, Me.)

When a well was drilled on the line separating the property of two neighbors, and the long bucket was drawn up by a windlass turned by hand? (Mrs. Nellie H. McL., East Syracuse, N. Y.)

(The volume of contributions to this feature makes individual acknowledgments impossible; but selections from the lists will be made from time to time.—Ed.)

Daily Anecdote

Burke's Wit

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY are the stories told of the wit of Edmund Burke. It was Burke who once remarked: "Strip majesty of its exteriors (the first two and last letters) and it becomes a jest."

Burke once mentioned to Fox that he had written a tragedy. "Did you let Garrick see it?" inquired his friend.

"No," replied Burke. "I indeed had the folly to write it, but the wit to keep it to myself."

Quotation for Today

HOW little do they see what is, who frame
Their hasty judgments upon that which seems.

—SOUTHEY.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Iron Fetters

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I RODE upon a Train; and the day drew on toward Evening, and the Porter came to make down my Berth. And I sat for a time in the next section, where was a man and a young man. And the Man said, Sit here if thou wilt. And he moved over. And when I sat down, behold, there was something hard under me. And I Essayed to remove it, but I saw what it was, and I pushed it into the Corner of the Seat, for I did not desire to publish unto the people of the Car what I had found. And I said unto the man, I am not very familiar with this kind of Ornament.

And he said, It belongeth unto me.

And we talked of other things. But I saw the young man's ankles that they were bound with an heavy strap, so that he might walk a little in the Car, but take short steps only. So that not every one noticed that he was bound with Fetters.

And in the Night I heard in the berth that was next to mine the Clank of Fetters. For the Sheriff took off the strap and placed the iron fetter upon the ankle of the lad, one fetter upon the lad's ankle, and one upon his own. And this had they done for Four Nights. Even all the way from Seattle to Syracuse.

And I listened unto the clank of the Fetters, and it grieved me that it should be so. And I considered that he that bindeth his fellow man is bound with him; and the Keeper of a Prison is himself a Prisoner; and the fetters of iron wherewith a man may manacle another man bind him also.

Now in the evening I had not spoken unto the young man of his bonds. Neither did I let him see that I had noticed him. But in the morning the Sheriff spake unto me, and he said,

This young man and I have slept for four nights in the same berth, bound foot to foot, and neither of us have slept any too well. And last night we spake of thee: and I said unto him, I think that he is a man of God. And now, behold, the lad desireth to speak unto thee. And it may be that thou canst say good things unto him. For we have come from the Coast, and we get off at Syracuse, and then he goeth to jail to await his Trial.

So I sat with the young man, and I asked him no question, but he told me many things. And the Burden of it all was this:

I have a good Father, but I thought he was too strict with me, and a good Mother, but I thought she was an Old Fogy. And I loved the Bright Lights and the Praise of the Gang. And I saw in the Movies how easily one might be Rich, and I wanted some Easy Coin. Therefore have they brought me back 2500 miles for Grand Larceny.

And I spake unto him such words as God gave unto me. And I said, Think not that the chain of iron upon thy feet is thy worst Fetter. For behold, thou wast chained already when thou didst covet that which was not thine own: and in throwing off the yoke of thy father and the advice of thy mother, thou didst become the Prisoner of Evil.

And he said, Verily, I know it.

And the Sheriff said, He is not a bad kid at heart; but thus is it with the man that despiseth the law of his father and disregardeth the tears of his mother.

Now the train reached Syracuse and there was a Patrol Wagon backed up at the Curb. And I said unto the young man:

Tell the truth, whatever it shall cost thee. Take they medicine, however so bitter it may be. Beware of evil companions. Seek forgiveness and help from thy God. And see that thou die not until thou make thy mother proud of thee.

And he asked me for my name and the name of the city where I dwelt. And he said, One day I shall come to see thee; and there shall be no bracelets on my wrists, neither straps nor irons on my legs, but I shall be honest and free.

And I said unto him, If the Son of God shall make thee free, thou shalt be free indeed.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: English greens fanciers shipped 18,000,000 heads of broccoli this spring. If they try to pay us that way, let's forget the debt.

Arkansas Gazette: Another good reason for the President's Hawaiian cruise was that the White House was being housecleaned.

Daily Oklahoman: The radio can't replace newspapers. If it says something nice about you, you can't clip it and paste it in an album.

Sullivan County (N. Y.) Record: Practice may not make a lawyer perfect, but it certainly will make him rich.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Bethany in Judah

THE village of Bethany, now known as Azireyeh, was situated "at the Mount of Olives" (Mark 11:1), a little over a mile to the east of Jerusalem; and is famed in Christian history as the scene of a number of incidents connected with the life and work of the Wayshower.

Bethany was the home of the two sisters Martha and Mary, whose brother Lazarus was raised from the dead on the occasion of one of Christ Jesus' numerous visits to the village (John 11:1ff.); while, as he rested there in the house of Simon the Leper, the Master was anointed by a woman who won high commendation for her act, despite the annoyance of the bystanders (Mark 14:3-9).

From the outskirts of Bethany began Christ Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem (Luke 19:29) toward the close of his ministry; while immediately preceding his Ascension he led his disciples "out as far as Bethany," and there "he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven" (Luke 24:50f.).

Things of Beauty

Readers are invited to share gratuitously in this department jottings of beautiful things seen, heard, or felt.

The shimmering path of moonlight from shore to distant horizon.

A slender crescent moon, guarded by a single star, framed between the graceful fronds of a towering palm.

Violet mist, deepening to purple, as evening shadows creep over the mountains.

A sleeping baby's fleeting smile.

—Mrs. Gertrude W., Los Angeles

♣ ♣ ♣

A symphony of insect music deep in a vast old forest dense with undergrush.

Dragon flies skimming the limpid waters of the ol' swimmin' hole

Ember pictures in the fireplace and dancing shadows on the wall.

Red cheeks and flying scarfs of skaters, brilliant against the glitter of ice and snow.

—Mrs. Abigail W. B., Phoenix, Ariz.

♣ ♣ ♣

Curling green waves crested with white, leaping upon a grim rock.

The palest of morning moons floating in a pearly rose sky above dark pines.

A brave little plant punching up its first tiny leaves through heavy soil.

A radiant smile illuminating an otherwise homely face.

After the darkest hour of night, when a faint streak of rose and orange appears over wooded foothills and one bird ventures its clear call.

—Mrs. Louise N., Stanford University, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thoughtfulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

IN THIS little city by the sea, an attractive out-of-door municipal market is patronized by throngs of buyers. The stalls, loaded with displays of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, beckon the eager housewives to fill their market bags to overflowing.

These heavy paper bags are equipped with twine handles, which are not easy on the hands of the women carrying them. A man who is a frequent visitor to the market, noticed this, and conceived the idea of carving wooden handles which would allow the loaded bags to be carried more comfortably.

With a supply of these convenient handles, he finds a point of vantage every market morning, and hands out one to any woman who seems to be struggling with an overloaded bag.

Much work is involved in the fashioning of these handles; but the man says he has found ample repayment for the time and labor expended by the thought that he is adding to the comfort of many a shopper. How often in these days it is the happy little things done or left undone, that make for the brightness or shadow of the day!

In Lighter Vein

Congenial Isolation

An Englishman and an American traveled in the same compartment on one of the Liverpool expresses. The former spoke not a word to his companion, who was the only other occupant of the compartment, and it was only when the train was crossing Runcorn Bridge that the American said: "Excuse me, sir, but your tie is riding up over the back of your collar."

"Well, what if it is?" was the curt reply. "Your coat pocket has been on fire this last five minutes, and I haven't bothered you." — *Montreal Star.*

—Maclean's

Voice from Receiver: "This is Alec Smart. Did you get my letter in answer to your advertisement?"

Promising

Mr. and Mrs. Penley were honest, hard-working farmer folks. By self-denial they had managed to send their son to Harvard. One day a letter arrived. "I know you will be pleased," wrote the son, "to learn that I have won the squash championship."

"Well, well!" beamed Father Penley. "We'll make a farmer out of that boy yet, mother."

A Success

Johnny had been the guest of honor at a party the day before, and his friend was regarding him wonderingly.

"How was it? Have a good time?" he asked.

"Did I?" was the emphatic answer. "I ain't hungry yet!"—*Toronto Globe.*

Honor

"Mrs. Buntie," said the bank cashier, "your account is overdrawn $42.29."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Buntie, "I'll attend to it right away."

As good as her word, she straightway wrote and mailed to the bank a check for $42.29.

Today's Limerick

A cold cup of cocoa off color
Is certainly not any dolor
Than cocoa which savors
Of multiple flavors
Imparted from dunking a crolor.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Splash!*

By CARMACK

'Quick! Where can I hide?" I said to Sponge today- "The Boss is getting ready to give me a bath!"
But she just purred and said-"What's the use of hiding- he always finds you"—
Just the same I scooted into my old hiding place under the bed—
But sure enough- He found me right off the bat—
I suppose I should have a place all picked out ahead of time—
The trouble is I always feel so much better after a bath that I forget all about wanting to dodge them—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Unions Reach Up

DECISION by the American Federation of Labor to adopt "vertical" unionism in place of the horizontal or craft organization in a number of the mass production industries has come with a swiftness hardly expected by many who favored it. This organization of workers into units reaching up and down the whole scale of the industry by which they are employed, instead of divided into layers by craft skills, is the most fundamental change of a generation in the form of labor unionism.

The change gives promise of a much more effective unionism, and therefore of stronger collective bargaining, in the automotive industries, aluminum and cement plants, with possibly later iron and steel and the rubber industry. But with this development the mistake should not be made of trusting everything to a mere plan or form of organization. Form is something, but character is still the essence of success, in labor organization as in any other kind of social organization.

If unions are to extend themselves in range and membership, as John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' president, and other supporters of the new move hope, then the quality of leadership will become of tremendously magnified importance. The need for labor statesmen who can compose the internal squabbles among employees as well as present a rational front toward employers is increased.

This is illustrated in the building trades. Here if anywhere are needed the services of a vertical or industrial type union to settle within itself the "jurisdictional" disputes as to what crafts shall have certain tasks—though the industrial type of organization would not be so much justified by the size of the employing units. Unions of bricklayers, carpenters and electrical workers, however, are striving at the current convention for readmission to the Federation's building trades department, from which they were ousted by twelve smaller unions. In labor unions as anywhere else, cooperation has to grow from the ground up.

A further corollary to increased power, if it is attained by the unions, is increased social responsibility. If unions grow to match the size of corporate business giants, the public will rightly expect them to exert their power to do away with the labor racketeer. Such unions will be expected to assume a stronger moral obligation, if not a legal obligation, for fulfillment of their contracts. Moreover, they will owe it to the public to make the very fullest use of all facilities for peaceful adjustment of disputes before resorting to the strike.

Bigger unions mean bigger social responsibility.

Yugoslav Imponderables

PEACE in Europe depends at this moment on two factors. One is statesmanship on the part of the high ranking officers in the Yugoslav army. The other is restraint on the part of Premier Mussolini. Foolhardiness on the one side or impatience on the other—then the devil's brew, now on the verge of boiling point, will spill over. A sober evaluation of the situation will make this clear.

Gallant soldiers, the Yugoslav officers are also intense patriots. Intense patriots, they are also anti anything that seems to endanger the integrity of Yugoslavia. A dictatorship put their impetuosity in a position of singular authority. But as long as King Alexander lived he held their somewhat perfervid enthusiasms in leash. Just as the Yugoslav army was the balance wheel in the Little Entente, so Alexander was the balance wheel of his headstrong officers. None can replace him. He leaves behind him a thousand and one strong men but no strong man.

It so happens that the feelings of the Yugoslav officers have recently been more than usually stirred. Their pertubation has been due to the threat of Prince Otto's assumption of the Hapsburg throne. Italy is understood to be backing his claims. It was not so very long ago that the royal family of Italy did Otto's mother, the Empress Zita, the signal honor of visiting her. Yugoslav officers became increasingly apprehensive. A Hapsburg, in their view, would not be content with that unfortunate country which the peace treaties left all head and no body. He would seek, like the Pied Piper, to attract a larger Austria. A country as new and fissiparous as Yugoslavia might not be able to survive the test intact.

Alexander began to vie with Barthou in his comings and goings—both intent on winning security, old style. It has not been suggested that the King had begun to flirt with Germany. But there is ground for suspecting that certain elements among the Yugoslav officers have been looking toward Berlin for protection. Otto is as obnoxious to them as Anschluss is to Czechoslovakia.

Alexander's removal adds to the ferment by intensifying the autonomy movement among the Croats. That does not necessarily mean separation. Croatian nationalists are not likely to forget very quickly the ardent enthusiasm for Yugoslav unity of Stephen Raditch. Raditch is still the leader in spirit of Croatian autonomy. But in these turbulent days men are apt to get in the grip of circumstances. Hence there will be another factor to play upon the emotions of the Serb military. If Yugoslavia falls into disintegration, the vista Berlin-ward will grow more inviting. Then it will be the turn of Italy to become alarmed. So far Il Duce has displayed a most admirable restraint. But his patience will depend upon the conduct of the headstrong officers in Belgrade. It is a situation all compounded of fear, the evil fruit of power politics, which some months ago relegated Geneva to the background, and gave the stage to the shadowy figures of an older diplomacy.

College Fraternities' Future

GREEK letter fraternities at American colleges and universities are being challenged to justify their existence. President George W. Peavy of Oregon State College has invited the fraternities to show what benefits they bring. At Yale University and at Swarthmore College the question has assumed sudden importance. In spite of their wide distribution, large membership and assets, and their contributions to social and cultural life among students and alumni, there has never been unanimity of feeling that they are necessary or desirable.

At numerous institutions the question is quiescent rather than settled. Furthermore, many students and their parents during the depression have necessarily given more careful thought before committing themselves to costs of fraternity membership in addition to tuition.

At Yale, Alpha Delta Phi, oldest of the eight secret societies, dating from 1836, announced that it would not elect any members at the Yale chapter this fall and would close its $175,000 house. Psi Upsilon will be continued as a social club.

These changes at Yale are partly a result of the plan to divide the university into ten residence quadrangles or colleges in which all resident Yale upper classmen will live. This plan is being carried out through the gifts of Edward S. Harkness. Except for students who live at home, residence in the new colleges, eight of which have been completed, will not be optional, but compulsory.

At Swarthmore College, too, five national fraternities are facing a test. Many freshmen are staying out of the Greek letter societies. Dissatisfaction with fraternities at Swarthmore culminated in the resignation a year ago of fifteen prominent men from fraternities and in abolition of six women's Greek letter societies by a vote of women students.

Whatever the future of fraternities in colleges generally, and with full recognition of their sound contributions to culture and social life in the past, neither they nor the colleges can suffer from reassessment of their values under the new conditions which confront all educational, social and cultural institutions today.

Emily or Branwell?

COMMENTS in the English press on the recent publication of the first complete edition of the poems of the Brontë family show what a remarkable revaluation of the achievements of this singular Yorkshire household has taken place. Charlotte was at first regarded as the genius of the Brontës. It was "Jane Eyre" that shocked the taste of the Victorians. But, although the recent centenary has shown that the Brontës still have a unique hold over readers, Emily is now the center of interest. Or is it Branwell?

For this strange, ne'er-do-well brother of these Brontë sisters today definitely has his supporters. That he wrote some poems is certain; what poems they were is harder to decide. The suggestion has even been responsibly supported that he is largely to be credited with the chief honor of "Wuthering Heights."

Most people, however, will feel that this is going too far. In work that is undoubtedly hers, Emily Brontë shows herself a woman of genius, unlikely to rely much upon the help or incentive of others.

I'll walk where my own nature would be leading;
It vexes me to choose another guide;
Where the grey flocks in ferny glades are feeding;
Where the wild wind blows on the mountain side.

It is felt by most students of the Brontë problem that a woman with a character enabling her to write lines like these would be the sole author of everything to which she set her hand.

Rural Rehabilitation

TENS of thousands of rural communities in the United States need rehabilitation. For decades, the young people have been leaving the farms and local industries for the larger centers of population. Now an effort is being made to stem the tide.

Hubbardston, a small Massachusetts town, has been selected as a federal project. Two hundred thirty farms of a four hundred forty total are in tax arrears. The tax rate is $50; approximately 90 per cent of the workers are unemployed.

A corporation will practically take over the town. Money will be furnished to bring all bills up to date. Loans are to be repaid by cash, work, or kind.

Is it, however, necessary that communities place themselves under federal control? Does Uncle Sam's largesse mean loss of that fine spirit of American initiative? Couldn't the State start coöperative canning, buying and selling?

Rural rehabilitation is one of the great social and economic problems of the nation. It should be solved so far as practicable by coöperative effort of the communities concerned.

Restoration England

Book of the Day

THERE is an erroneous notion, current especially in academic circles outside Oxford and Cambridge, that the English don, though commonly a charming, cultivated gentleman, is incapable of weighty, scholarly research. It is true that some dons would rather talk than write and that few of them share the American faith in graceless writing as an adjunct to scientific investigation. But, as Mr. David Ogg's impressive volumes may remind us, good scholarly work comes out of Oxford and Cambridge as well as out of younger universities (ENGLAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II, 2 vols. New York: Oxford University Press. $11 the set).

Mr. Ogg's use of sources, printed and manuscript, is irreproachable, and his bibliographical equipment all that the most exacting master of seminar methods could desire. He is, moreover, a historian "new" enough to pass muster at Columbia. The older narrative, political and military history occupies hardly a third of his book. Not content with economic, social and intellectual history, he goes on into geology and meteorology.

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Thanks to the scale of the work, this cross section of Restoration England is no mere schematic collection of epithets, but a rounded whole, well-nourished with facts. From manuscripts in the possession of New College, Mr. Ogg has drawn tangible realities on farming, estate management, education—the kind of reality one misses in textbooks and surveys. He quotes a delightful passage from a neophobe who found stagecoaches inventions of the devil, hurrying men vainly from place to place.

Mr. Ogg has, of course, opinions of his own, though he rarely obtrudes them. As a good modern, he would alter somewhat Victorian interpretations of the Restoration. His only transgression of neutrality is an occasional jibe at the defeated Puritans. Though he finds much of Charles's foreign policy, and some of his constitutional ideas, un-English and unworkable, he is inclined on the whole to see in the period a fruitful seed-ground of English virtues later demonstrated in politics and in business.

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A comparison with Mr. Trevelyan's newly-completed "England Under Queen Anne" unavoidably suggests itself. Unlike Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Ogg has not the advantage of a family tradition in rhetoric, and he rarely succeeds in charming his reader. He has chosen a period with no Marlboroughs and no Blenheim, a period in which Englishmen hardly appeared heroic even to themselves. This is, one must admit, the kind of book in which the quotations have more color than the text. Yet if history really is a science, the less it goes in for color the better. If Mr. Ogg's book lacks the sweep and sonority of Mr. Trevelyan's revival of Whiggish glories, there is a good deal more of England in it.

CRANE BRINTON.

Campaigning

The Privacy of Elevators

WALDEN Pond in the summer is a crowded swimming hole. In such times, when Alpinists and Bird Clubbers penetrate in hordes the innermost aisles of the forest, and motorcars climb precipitous projections of mountain ranges, Thoreau would find no privacy out of doors.

He would discover that utter solitude is only to be found inside an elevator. I speak from experience, long years of experience, and observation too. In the beginning I was not conscious of any special yearning for solitude. To be frank, it was the mere pleasure in motion of riding up and down that led me, day after day, when I was eleven, to run during my school lunch period to the only elevator in town. Of course it was called a "lift" in our little English community, and was the boast and pride of the one three-story shop in Crown Street—the local branch of the ubiquitous "Boots—Cash Chemists."

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Since then I have had many adventures in many different "lifts," from the greased lightning variety of the Woolworth tower to the awkward little box in the exclusive Beacon Hill Club, which is incapable of accommodating more than two passengers at a time, in addition to the operator, and which can only be entered sidewise after one has walked up half a flight.

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There have been times when I should have preferred to walk. That week on the Samaria, when the Atlantic Ocean stood continually on end, it would have seemed less enterprising to cling to the stair rail while traveling from the dining room to B deck; but a kind heart could not bear to see disappointment in the wistful eyes of the steward, to whom each lift-borne passenger was a social event between long-separated ship's bells. It was a similar charitable impulse which induced me to yield to the pleading request of the manager at the obscure hotel in the Place Voltaire. He would catch me sometimes sneaking up four flights of stairs and with wounded pride beg tearfully that Mademoiselle would use *"l'ascenseur"*; whereupon with proper contrition and a deplorable reluctance to be sacrificed, I would squeeze myself into the narrow shaft and shut my eyes until the required number of jumps and jiggles terminated in an abrupt and scraping refusal of *"l'ascenseur"* to crawl higher.

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The afternoon I spent sealed in a freight elevator in a Back Bay apartment house, after I had taken the wrong turning in the hall, could have been comparatively pleasant if I had only had a book, for there was a powerful electric light bulb; and the only trouble was that I was not familiar with the tricky gadget that opened the door. The grocer's boy who finally came to let me out showed me pityingly how easy it really was. That was the event which first awakened me to the enviable solitude which the elevator has to offer our modern, close-packed world. Then I met my first real elevator-hermit in Portland, Maine. You would never have thought, to look at Ernie's unconvincing face, that even ten years in a hotel elevator could have wrought such complete detachment from the outside world as he manifested that memorable August day.

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The two fliers—Amy Johnson Mollison from England and her American friend, Amelia Earhart—had flown from Boston to attend a reception and a luncheon arranged in their honor by numerous officials of the city and the transportation air line. Being the sole press member of the party I was pushed somehow into the first limousine at the airport and whirled at a breathtaking rate through the highway on the heels of motorcycle police, whose shrieking sirens scattered trucks like rabbits and cleared the approach to the city with such rapidity that one aviator in the group—a widely known war ace—grew pale and vowed to keep to the air in future for all *his* traveling. Portland cheered and yelled itself hoarse. Every square seethed with humanity trying to catch a glimpse of the courageous woman fliers. The city officials were dexterous in extricating them from the multitude encircling the hotel.

Ernie's elevator slid noiselessly down to the first floor at the bell-boy's ring. Ernie let in the party of six and let them out again at the fourth. Amy giggled when her bouquet got in the way. Amelia smiled sympathetically and returned the pen with which she had signed an admirer's autograph book. Five minutes later I descended to the hotel lobby again. Ernie had a copy of the morning Post. He did not see me as he automatically brought the elevator down in answer to my call, and it was quite to himself that he murmured, "Paper says Amelia Earhart and that English woman aviator coming to Portland." His hand pulled back the doors. He gazed dreamily over the crowd still waiting in the lobby and, with a far-off look, said, "I don't believe it."

PEARL P. STRACHAN.

North . . South . . East . . West

Posing a Point of Order

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THE great American game of politics there are many unannounced and unheralded events which must surprise and amuse the participants as much as they confuse the onlookers. Now that the World Series baseball games have been played and the pennant won, and before we all become too much engrossed in football, perhaps we may all of us devote some time profitably to a study of the technique of the political gladiators who pose, orate and continue either to point with pride or view with alarm while prescribing for prevailing unrest and discontent.

In Massachusetts, for instance, in the preprimary campaign, the mighty men of one of the major parties disregarded every reasonable limitation in maligning and vilifying a contesting candidate of their own political faith though of an opposing faction. When the smoke of battle cleared away it was discovered that the candidate most vilified and maligned had won by an overwhelming party vote. Singly and in pairs the leaders of the defeated candidate and the discredited bloc contritely and humbly pledged their support and partisan allegiance to the wearer of the laurel wreath. Even now they are, at least ostensibly, working and hoping for his election.

What, may be asked, is this intangible and indefinite thing called party allegiance or party regularity? If all we heard and read before the change of front was announced is true, or even partially true, party allegiance, in some cases, may be in direct conflict with the public good. A successful candidate, either in September or November, is no nearer lily-white after election than before.

The old party band-wagon may be the safest place a candidate can choose for the journey from primary day to election day, even if his seat-mates are his bitterest political foes. Regularity, it seems, is more necessary than consistence. Public office is more to be desired, it appears, than public esteem.

I refer to Massachusetts only as an example of a generally prevalent condition in many of the states. It may be felt that in those states where party strength is ordinarily equal or nearly equal, the welfare of the public is not endangered by selfish party loyalty. But that hope is vain because there is little to choose between the parties on that score. The evils of blind partisanship are more apparent, of course, in those states in which one or the other of the major parties dominates, and in which nomination, in the first instance, is tantamount to election. There the independent voter is submerged. He, whether or not he chooses, must accept the dictates of his party.

More and more we seem to be coming to a realization that mere numbers do not always represent a majority on the side of right and justice. The assumption that the majority is invariably right and the minority undeniably wrong has behind it the authority of antiquity and the prestige of tradition. But no rule or human postulate is infallible. You and I, in our own experiences, have seen this one disproved and discredited many times. How much more reasonable would it be to insist, as we may do, that right should constitute the majority, rather than that mere numbers should determine what is right and establish that postulate as a rule and guide, ethical, moral or political.

It is not, I assume, out of order or a violation of parliamentary rules and usage, to inquire by what sort of argument the gladiators within a single camp reach a truce and pledge themselves to condone, momentarily, the political sins of estranged brethren that they may join in common cause against a traditional foe. Awaiting an answer which may not be forthcoming, it may be permissible to prompt the witness, warning him, meanwhile, that what he may say will be used against him. Is it not the answer that the spoils of office, locally and nationally, are regarded as more important than political honesty and steadfastness?

Internecine party warfare, it perhaps may be argued, must never be permitted to destroy party lines. There is always the machinery for the distribution of patronage and other favors which must be kept intact and in order. So the faction weakest numerically must yield, not for conscience sake but for the sake of temporary peace, to the stronger bloc or faction, leaving whatever thought they should have for the welfare of the state or nation to those without opportunity to express themselves effectively or convincingly.

The Wide Horizon

National Socialism Today

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

"NATIONAL Socialism has come to stay," a keen observer of German conditions recently remarked. "Some of its outstanding figures may even disappear gradually, and certain superficial changes be introduced, but its fundamental ideas will form the Germany of tomorrow."

Such a remark by one who is not favorable to the régime in Germany today, typifies the present viewpoint of many of those critics, who, but a few months ago, were prophesying a debacle as a matter of weeks only. After having toyed with the idea of another revolution to oust National Socialism, the opposition now appears resigned to the view that future changes can only be evolutionary. Hitler also emphasizes that the days of revolution are gone by and his party is exerting all its efforts to educate the Germany of tomorrow according to its own ideas!

National Socialism, we are told, has come to stay. But just what is National Socialism today? "It is immaterial whether I take over power," Hitler declared in November, 1932, before he had assumed office, "but what is important is that I carry through my program." That program was then summed up in the twenty-five points of the party, and in Hitler's autobiography, "Mein Kampf." Today, if one asks good party members whether these are still the tenets by which they are guided, one meets with very different replies. Most of them declare that Hitler's statements on foreign policy (e. g., regarding France) are now outweighed by the peace appeals he has made to the world since coming to power.

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The fact is that, as was only to be expected, one of the two component parts of National Socialism—nationalism—has crystallized out first, and claimed general attention. "Socialism means work" is a sufficient description of the part which that element in the combination plays in Germany today. It is interpreted not as an economic doctrine concerned with the ownership and distribution of wealth, but as a kind of moral appeal, directed above all to the arbitrary abolition of class and rank in civil life.

Big industry has certainly not lost its influence under the present régime. There has been a "voluntary" withdrawal of much Catholic-Jewish control, especially in the Rhineland, but this has only meant a transfer of power to the Thyssen and other interests which supported Hitler before he became Chancellor.

National Socialism has today been supplanted by a neo-National Socialism, moderated down by actual experience of government, on the Socialist side. In essence, it is developing into a German nationalism much like that of pre-war days, but established on a much broader popular appeal to the masses, especially the lower middle class. The supremacy of the state in present-day Germany is stronger and makes itself felt in more varied spheres of public and private activity than it did in 1914. The National Socialist theory of the totalitarian state has meant as far as the general population is concerned submission to the will of "Der Führer" (the Leader). He is the embodiment of the German people; the individual is simply a follower of the leader. In all spheres—political, cultural and religious—the state, through him, has the primary claim.

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But even a leader must have a dependable force behind him. In the past few months an important change has occurred as far as Hitler's main support is concerned. Formerly, it was the Storm Troopers and the Reichswehr. Today, it is the Reichswehr and the Storm Troopers. Despite the great protestations of the ever-closer connections between that organization and the Leader, made at the recent Nuremberg party conference, not even its strongest supporters would maintain that the Storm Troops could now play the part in German affairs which they did before June 30 last. This change sees the "conservative military" solution of the German problem becoming more and more effective every month.

Foreign policy, according to National Socialism's "unchangeable program," demands the unity of all peoples of German race on the basis of the self-determining rights of peoples, colonies for raw materials and surplus population, equal status among the nations and the annulment of the peace treaties. Today, everything is made subservient to equal status in arms for Germany. But this does not mean that the other ideals are given up.

How does German public opinion regard the situation, is a question which every visitor asks at the beginning of his stay here. But he soon realizes that there is no effective public opinion, in the accepted use of that phrase, in Germany today. In consequence, many are inclined to make much of signs of dissatisfaction and discontent which they may hear or hear about and interpret them as evidences of a new revolution. In point of fact, the story often told here nowadays sums up the situation very well. In any fifty groups of two or three Germans there are always mutterings and grumblings, but take 100 Germans anywhere and they "Heil, Hitler!"

National Socialism stands or falls not by a few complaints here and there, but by the strength of the large economic and other interests, which allied themselves with it before it came to power on Jan. 30, 1933, and have supported it ever since.